EXHIBIT 1

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Page 1
1
 2
       UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
       SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
       ----- X
 3
       NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR
       THE ADVANCEMENT OF
 4
       COLORED PEOPLE,
5
       SPRING VALLEY BRANCH, et al.,
                  Plaintiffs,
 6
 7
                                   No.
                VS.
                               7:17-cv-08943
8
       EAST RAMAPO CENTRAL
9
       SCHOOL DISTRICT, et al.,
10
                    Defendants.
       ----- X
11
12
                          February 6, 2018
13
                          10:07 a.m.
14
15
                Deposition of STEVEN P.
16
       COLE, Ph.D., held at the offices of
17
18
       Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP, 101 Park
       Avenue, New York, New York, pursuant to
19
20
       Notice, before Theresa Tramondo, AOS, CLR,
21
       a Notary Public of the State of New York.
2.2
23
       Reported by:
24
       THERESA TRAMONDO, AOS, CLR
       JOB NO. PA2808166
25
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	Page 2		Page 4
1	_	1	Ç
2	APPEARANCE OF COUNSEL:	2	STIPULATIONS
3		3	
4	FOR PLAINTIFFS and	4	
5	STEVEN P. COLE, Ph.D.	5	IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED,
6 7	LATHAM & WATKINS LLP 885 Third Avenue	6	by and among counsel for the respective
8	New York, New York 10022-4834	7	parties hereto, that the filing,
9	BY: COREY A. CALABRESE, ESQ.	8	sealing and certification of the within
10	Corey.calabrese@lw.com	9	deposition shall be and the same are
11	212-9061200	10	hereby waived;
12		11	IT IS FURTHER STIPULATED AND AGREED
13	FOR PLAINTIFFS and	12	that all objections, except as to form
14	STEVEN P. COLE, Ph.D.:	13	of the question, shall be reserved to
15	NEW YORK CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION	14	the time of the trial;
16	125 Broad Street	15	IT IS FURTHER STIPULATED AND AGREED
17	New York, New York 10004	16	that the within deposition may be signed
18	BY: PERRY GROSSMAN, ESQ.	17	before any Notary Public with the same
19	Pgrossman@nyclu.org	18	force and effect as if signed and sworn to
20 21	212-607-3347	19	before the Court.
22		20	
23		21	
23	Veritext Legal Solutions	22	
24	Mid-Atlantic Region	23	
	1250 Eye Street NW - Suite 350	24	
25	Washington, D.C. 20005	25	
1	Page 3	1	Page 5
1 2	APPEARANCE OF COUNSEL (CONT'D):	2	BY THE COURT REPORTER:
3	AFFEARANCE OF COUNSEL (CONT D).	3	Q. Please state your full name for
4	FOR DEFENDANT EAST RAMAPO CENTRAL SCHOOL	4	the record.
5	DISTRICT:	5	A. Steven Parker Cole, Ph.D.
6	MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP	-	
U		6	O What is your address?
7		6 7	Q. What is your address? A. Business address, 1315 Baptist
7	1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW	7	A. Business address, 1315 Baptist
8	1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, D.C. 20004-2541	7 8	A. Business address, 1315 Baptist Church Road, Yorktown Heights, New York
8 9	1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, D.C. 20004-2541 BY: RANDALL M. LEVINE, ESQ.	7 8 9	A. Business address, 1315 Baptist Church Road, Yorktown Heights, New York 10598 and 721 E. Ponce de Leon Avenue,
8 9 10	1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, D.C. 20004-2541 BY: RANDALL M. LEVINE, ESQ. DAVID J. BUTLER, ESQ.	7 8 9 10	A. Business address, 1315 Baptist Church Road, Yorktown Heights, New York 10598 and 721 E. Ponce de Leon Avenue, Decatur, Georgia 30030.
8 9 10 11	1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, D.C. 20004-2541 BY: RANDALL M. LEVINE, ESQ. DAVID J. BUTLER, ESQ. ADAM ADLER, ESQ.	7 8 9 10 11	A. Business address, 1315 Baptist Church Road, Yorktown Heights, New York 10598 and 721 E. Ponce de Leon Avenue, Decatur, Georgia 30030. S T E V E N P C O L E, Ph D,
8 9 10 11 12	1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, D.C. 20004-2541 BY: RANDALL M. LEVINE, ESQ. DAVID J. BUTLER, ESQ. ADAM ADLER, ESQ. Randall.levine@morganlewis.com	7 8 9 10 11 12	A. Business address, 1315 Baptist Church Road, Yorktown Heights, New York 10598 and 721 E. Ponce de Leon Avenue, Decatur, Georgia 30030. S T E V E N P C O L E, Ph D, called as a witness, having been duly
8 9 10 11 12 13	1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, D.C. 20004-2541 BY: RANDALL M. LEVINE, ESQ. DAVID J. BUTLER, ESQ. ADAM ADLER, ESQ. Randall.levine@morganlewis.com David.butler@morganlewis.com	7 8 9 10 11 12 13	A. Business address, 1315 Baptist Church Road, Yorktown Heights, New York 10598 and 721 E. Ponce de Leon Avenue, Decatur, Georgia 30030. S T E V E N P C O L E, Ph D, called as a witness, having been duly sworn by a Notary Public, was examined and
8 9 10 11 12 13 14	1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, D.C. 20004-2541 BY: RANDALL M. LEVINE, ESQ. DAVID J. BUTLER, ESQ. ADAM ADLER, ESQ. Randall.levine@morganlewis.com David.butler@morganlewis.com Adam.adler@morganlewis.com	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	A. Business address, 1315 Baptist Church Road, Yorktown Heights, New York 10598 and 721 E. Ponce de Leon Avenue, Decatur, Georgia 30030. S T E V E N P C O L E, Ph D, called as a witness, having been duly sworn by a Notary Public, was examined and testified as follows:
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8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, D.C. 20004-2541 BY: RANDALL M. LEVINE, ESQ. DAVID J. BUTLER, ESQ. ADAM ADLER, ESQ. Randall.levine@morganlewis.com David.butler@morganlewis.com Adam.adler@morganlewis.com 202-373-6541 FOR DEFENDANT COMMISSIONER MARYELLEN ELIA:	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	A. Business address, 1315 Baptist Church Road, Yorktown Heights, New York 10598 and 721 E. Ponce de Leon Avenue, Decatur, Georgia 30030. S T E V E N P C O L E, Ph D, called as a witness, having been duly sworn by a Notary Public, was examined and testified as follows: EXAMINATION BY MR. LEVINE: Q. Good morning. We are on the
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, D.C. 20004-2541 BY: RANDALL M. LEVINE, ESQ. DAVID J. BUTLER, ESQ. ADAM ADLER, ESQ. Randall.levine@morganlewis.com David.butler@morganlewis.com Adam.adler@morganlewis.com 202-373-6541 FOR DEFENDANT COMMISSIONER MARYELLEN ELIA: STATE OF NEW YORK OFFICE OF THE	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A. Business address, 1315 Baptist Church Road, Yorktown Heights, New York 10598 and 721 E. Ponce de Leon Avenue, Decatur, Georgia 30030. S T E V E N P C O L E, Ph D, called as a witness, having been duly sworn by a Notary Public, was examined and testified as follows: EXAMINATION BY MR. LEVINE: Q. Good morning. We are on the record. My name is Randall Levine. I am an
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, D.C. 20004-2541 BY: RANDALL M. LEVINE, ESQ. DAVID J. BUTLER, ESQ. ADAM ADLER, ESQ. Randall.levine@morganlewis.com David.butler@morganlewis.com Adam.adler@morganlewis.com 202-373-6541 FOR DEFENDANT COMMISSIONER MARYELLEN ELIA: STATE OF NEW YORK OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ERIC T. SCHNEIDERMAN	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A. Business address, 1315 Baptist Church Road, Yorktown Heights, New York 10598 and 721 E. Ponce de Leon Avenue, Decatur, Georgia 30030. S T E V E N P C O L E, P h D, called as a witness, having been duly sworn by a Notary Public, was examined and testified as follows: EXAMINATION BY MR. LEVINE: Q. Good morning. We are on the record. My name is Randall Levine. I am an attorney. I represent the defendant in this
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, D.C. 20004-2541 BY: RANDALL M. LEVINE, ESQ. DAVID J. BUTLER, ESQ. ADAM ADLER, ESQ. Randall.levine@morganlewis.com David.butler@morganlewis.com Adam.adler@morganlewis.com 202-373-6541 FOR DEFENDANT COMMISSIONER MARYELLEN ELIA: STATE OF NEW YORK OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ERIC T. SCHNEIDERMAN 120 Broadway	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A. Business address, 1315 Baptist Church Road, Yorktown Heights, New York 10598 and 721 E. Ponce de Leon Avenue, Decatur, Georgia 30030. S T E V E N P C O L E, Ph D, called as a witness, having been duly sworn by a Notary Public, was examined and testified as follows: EXAMINATION BY MR. LEVINE: Q. Good morning. We are on the record. My name is Randall Levine. I am an attorney. I represent the defendant in this case, East Ramapo Central School District.
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, D.C. 20004-2541 BY: RANDALL M. LEVINE, ESQ. DAVID J. BUTLER, ESQ. ADAM ADLER, ESQ. Randall.levine@morganlewis.com David.butler@morganlewis.com Adam.adler@morganlewis.com 202-373-6541 FOR DEFENDANT COMMISSIONER MARYELLEN ELIA: STATE OF NEW YORK OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ERIC T. SCHNEIDERMAN 120 Broadway New York, New York 10271-0332	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A. Business address, 1315 Baptist Church Road, Yorktown Heights, New York 10598 and 721 E. Ponce de Leon Avenue, Decatur, Georgia 30030. S T E V E N P C O L E, P h D, called as a witness, having been duly sworn by a Notary Public, was examined and testified as follows: EXAMINATION BY MR. LEVINE: Q. Good morning. We are on the record. My name is Randall Levine. I am an attorney. I represent the defendant in this
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, D.C. 20004-2541 BY: RANDALL M. LEVINE, ESQ. DAVID J. BUTLER, ESQ. ADAM ADLER, ESQ. Randall.levine@morganlewis.com David.butler@morganlewis.com Adam.adler@morganlewis.com 202-373-6541 FOR DEFENDANT COMMISSIONER MARYELLEN ELIA: STATE OF NEW YORK OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ERIC T. SCHNEIDERMAN 120 Broadway New York, New York 10271-0332 BY: MONICA A. CONNELL, ESQ.	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	A. Business address, 1315 Baptist Church Road, Yorktown Heights, New York 10598 and 721 E. Ponce de Leon Avenue, Decatur, Georgia 30030. STEVEN PCOLE, PhD, called as a witness, having been duly sworn by a Notary Public, was examined and testified as follows: EXAMINATION BY MR. LEVINE: Q. Good morning. We are on the record. My name is Randall Levine. I am an attorney. I represent the defendant in this case, East Ramapo Central School District. Would you please state your full
8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	1111 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, D.C. 20004-2541 BY: RANDALL M. LEVINE, ESQ. DAVID J. BUTLER, ESQ. ADAM ADLER, ESQ. Randall.levine@morganlewis.com David.butler@morganlewis.com Adam.adler@morganlewis.com 202-373-6541 FOR DEFENDANT COMMISSIONER MARYELLEN ELIA: STATE OF NEW YORK OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ERIC T. SCHNEIDERMAN 120 Broadway New York, New York 10271-0332	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. Business address, 1315 Baptist Church Road, Yorktown Heights, New York 10598 and 721 E. Ponce de Leon Avenue, Decatur, Georgia 30030. S T E V E N P C O L E, Ph D, called as a witness, having been duly sworn by a Notary Public, was examined and testified as follows: EXAMINATION BY MR. LEVINE: Q. Good morning. We are on the record. My name is Randall Levine. I am an attorney. I represent the defendant in this case, East Ramapo Central School District. Would you please state your full name for the record.

	Page 6		Page 8
1	Cole	1	Cole
2	A. It is.	2	deposition today you need to take a break,
3	Q. Dr. Cole, you have been deposed	3	that is perfectly fine. I would just ask
4	before, right?	4	that you wait until I finish a question and
5	A. I have.	5	provide an answer to a question and then we
6	Q. Well, then we will just refresh	6	can take a break. Do you understand?
7	on the ground rules.	7	A. I do.
8	If you have any questions,	8	Q. Did you drink any alcohol prior
9	please ask. Today your answers will be	9	to coming here this morning?
10	given under oath, subject to penalties of	10	A. No.
11	perjury as if you were testifying in a	11	Q. Did you take any medications
12	courtroom. Do you understand that?	12	prior to coming here this morning?
13	A. I do.	13	A. Just throat lozenges.
14		14	
	Q. If you don't understand any of	1	Q. Are you currently being treated
15	my questions today, either in whole or in	15	for any illness that would prevent you from
16	part, please just tell me, and I will	16	answering questions fully and truthfully
17	rephrase the question. If you don't ask me	17	today?
18	to rephrase the question, then I will assume	18	A. No.
19	you understood the question. Do you	19	Q. Is there any other reason you
20	understand?	20	can think of why you might not be able to
21	A. I do.	21	give accurate and truthful answers to my
22	Q. There may be times today when in	22	questions?
23	the middle of a question counsel for one of	23	A. I don't.
24	the parties may object. That is not an	24	Q. Very good.
25	instruction to you not to answer the	25	Before we move on to the next
	Page 7	1	
1		1	Page 9
1 2	Cole	1 2	Cole
2	Cole question. Do you understand?	2	Cole piece, do you have any questions for me
2 3	Cole question. Do you understand? A. I do.	2 3	Cole piece, do you have any questions for me about the deposition?
2 3 4	Cole question. Do you understand? A. I do. Q. Are you represented by counsel	2 3 4	Cole piece, do you have any questions for me about the deposition? A. I don't.
2 3 4 5	Cole question. Do you understand? A. I do. Q. Are you represented by counsel today?	2 3 4 5	Cole piece, do you have any questions for me about the deposition? A. I don't. MR. LEVINE: I'm going to mark a
2 3 4	Cole question. Do you understand? A. I do. Q. Are you represented by counsel today? A. I have counsel here who	2 3 4 5 6	Cole piece, do you have any questions for me about the deposition? A. I don't. MR. LEVINE: I'm going to mark a document as Cole Exhibit 1.
2 3 4 5 6 7	Cole question. Do you understand? A. I do. Q. Are you represented by counsel today? A. I have counsel here who represent the school district. I I	2 3 4 5 6 7	Cole piece, do you have any questions for me about the deposition? A. I don't. MR. LEVINE: I'm going to mark a document as Cole Exhibit 1. (Cole Exhibit 1, Curriculum
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Cole question. Do you understand? A. I do. Q. Are you represented by counsel today? A. I have counsel here who represent the school district. I I actually don't understand the question.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Cole piece, do you have any questions for me about the deposition? A. I don't. MR. LEVINE: I'm going to mark a document as Cole Exhibit 1. (Cole Exhibit 1, Curriculum vitae of Steven P. Cole, Ph.D., dated
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Cole question. Do you understand? A. I do. Q. Are you represented by counsel today? A. I have counsel here who represent the school district. I I actually don't understand the question. Q. Let's clarify it. You have been retained to serve as an expert in this case, correct? A. Correct. Q. You have been retained by a law firm to provide an opinion in this case, correct? A. Correct. Q. Who retained you? A. I was retained by Latham &	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Cole piece, do you have any questions for me about the deposition? A. I don't. MR. LEVINE: I'm going to mark a document as Cole Exhibit 1. (Cole Exhibit 1, Curriculum vitae of Steven P. Cole, Ph.D., dated December 2017, marked for identification, as of this date.) Q. I note it's marked on the first page "Exhibit 2." That's not the deposition exhibit number. Take a moment to look at the document and familiarize yourself with it. The document marked as Cole Exhibit 1, do you recognize that document? A. It has Cole Exhibit 2 on the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Cole question. Do you understand? A. I do. Q. Are you represented by counsel today? A. I have counsel here who represent the school district. I I actually don't understand the question. Q. Let's clarify it. You have been retained to serve as an expert in this case, correct? A. Correct. Q. You have been retained by a law firm to provide an opinion in this case, correct? A. Correct. Q. Who retained you? A. I was retained by Latham & Watkins and New York Civil Liberties Union.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Cole piece, do you have any questions for me about the deposition? A. I don't. MR. LEVINE: I'm going to mark a document as Cole Exhibit 1. (Cole Exhibit 1, Curriculum vitae of Steven P. Cole, Ph.D., dated December 2017, marked for identification, as of this date.) Q. I note it's marked on the first page "Exhibit 2." That's not the deposition exhibit number. Take a moment to look at the document and familiarize yourself with it. The document marked as Cole Exhibit 1, do you recognize that document? A. It has Cole Exhibit 2 on the tab.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Cole question. Do you understand? A. I do. Q. Are you represented by counsel today? A. I have counsel here who represent the school district. I I actually don't understand the question. Q. Let's clarify it. You have been retained to serve as an expert in this case, correct? A. Correct. Q. You have been retained by a law firm to provide an opinion in this case, correct? A. Correct. Q. Who retained you? A. I was retained by Latham & Watkins and New York Civil Liberties Union. Q. Are the attorneys from the NYCLU	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Cole piece, do you have any questions for me about the deposition? A. I don't. MR. LEVINE: I'm going to mark a document as Cole Exhibit 1. (Cole Exhibit 1, Curriculum vitae of Steven P. Cole, Ph.D., dated December 2017, marked for identification, as of this date.) Q. I note it's marked on the first page "Exhibit 2." That's not the deposition exhibit number. Take a moment to look at the document and familiarize yourself with it. The document marked as Cole Exhibit 1, do you recognize that document? A. It has Cole Exhibit 2 on the tab. Q. Do you recognize the document
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Cole question. Do you understand? A. I do. Q. Are you represented by counsel today? A. I have counsel here who represent the school district. I I actually don't understand the question. Q. Let's clarify it. You have been retained to serve as an expert in this case, correct? A. Correct. Q. You have been retained by a law firm to provide an opinion in this case, correct? A. Correct. Q. Who retained you? A. I was retained by Latham & Watkins and New York Civil Liberties Union. Q. Are the attorneys from the NYCLU here today with you to serve in the capacity as counsel for the plaintiffs?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Cole piece, do you have any questions for me about the deposition? A. I don't. MR. LEVINE: I'm going to mark a document as Cole Exhibit 1. (Cole Exhibit 1, Curriculum vitae of Steven P. Cole, Ph.D., dated December 2017, marked for identification, as of this date.) Q. I note it's marked on the first page "Exhibit 2." That's not the deposition exhibit number. Take a moment to look at the document and familiarize yourself with it. The document marked as Cole Exhibit 1, do you recognize that document? A. It has Cole Exhibit 2 on the tab. Q. Do you recognize the document that we've marked as Cole Exhibit 1? A. I do.

1	Page 10		Page 12
1	Cole	1	Cole
2	is this CV fully up to date?	2	actually participate in taking samples, so
3	A. It's dated December 2017. I	3	data collection, I do data analysis, report
4	would like to update it. There is a change	4	writing, and communication with coauthors.
5	since December.	5	Q. Are you an expert in alpaca
6	Q. All right. There is something	6	manure?
7	you would like to add to your CV; is that	7	A. I actually am.
8	correct?	8	Q. Is that a veterinary expertise?
9	A. Not to add to it. Just change a	9	A. No. I actually live on a farm
10	date.	10	and have alpacas, so I'm very experienced
11	Q. There is at least one change you	11	with manure, and have been concerned about
12	would like to make to the CV?	12	alpaca and llama farmers using composted
13	A. It's the only one I'm aware of,	13	manure for gardens and farms knowing that
14	yes.	14	the animals are medicated.
15	Q. What's the change?	15	So the purpose of the study is
16	A. On page 26 under "Publications	16	to document how long it takes for the drug
17	and Papers," this article on depression was	17	to leave the animal and then once it's
18	accepted by the Journal of Affective	18	composted to study how long or to study the
19	Disorders. It went into press in December.	19	degradation rates of the drug in the
20	It's now available online. It has been	20	composted manure.
21	published, and it will be out on paper in a	21	Q. That project you're working on
22	few months.	22	is continuing through to the present,
23	Q. Any other changes to this CV	23	correct?
24	that you are aware of as you sit here today?	24	A. Correct.
25	A. Not that I'm aware of.	25	Q. Let's move down to the next
1	Page 11	1	Page 13
1 2	Cole	1 2	Cole
2	Cole Q. Turning to the very first page	2	Cole entry "2012 to Present, adjunct professor,
2 3	Cole Q. Turning to the very first page of the document, which is labeled at the top	2 3	Cole entry "2012 to Present, adjunct professor, Department of Theater and Dance, Emory
2 3 4	Cole Q. Turning to the very first page of the document, which is labeled at the top "Page 2 of 38," under "Experience" you have	2 3 4	Cole entry "2012 to Present, adjunct professor, Department of Theater and Dance, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia." Does that
2 3 4 5	Cole Q. Turning to the very first page of the document, which is labeled at the top "Page 2 of 38," under "Experience" you have listed as the first entry, "2016 to Present,	2 3	Cole entry "2012 to Present, adjunct professor, Department of Theater and Dance, Emory
2 3 4	Cole Q. Turning to the very first page of the document, which is labeled at the top "Page 2 of 38," under "Experience" you have listed as the first entry, "2016 to Present, a role as primary investigator, Northeast	2 3 4 5	Cole entry "2012 to Present, adjunct professor, Department of Theater and Dance, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia." Does that entry mean that you're a dance teacher? A. No.
2 3 4 5 6	Cole Q. Turning to the very first page of the document, which is labeled at the top "Page 2 of 38," under "Experience" you have listed as the first entry, "2016 to Present,	2 3 4 5 6	Cole entry "2012 to Present, adjunct professor, Department of Theater and Dance, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia." Does that entry mean that you're a dance teacher? A. No.
2 3 4 5 6 7	Cole Q. Turning to the very first page of the document, which is labeled at the top "Page 2 of 38," under "Experience" you have listed as the first entry, "2016 to Present, a role as primary investigator, Northeast Sustainable Agriculture Research and	2 3 4 5 6 7	Cole entry "2012 to Present, adjunct professor, Department of Theater and Dance, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia." Does that entry mean that you're a dance teacher? A. No. Q. So what do you do as an adjunct
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Cole Q. Turning to the very first page of the document, which is labeled at the top "Page 2 of 38," under "Experience" you have listed as the first entry, "2016 to Present, a role as primary investigator, Northeast Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education Grant, University of Vermont,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Cole entry "2012 to Present, adjunct professor, Department of Theater and Dance, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia." Does that entry mean that you're a dance teacher? A. No. Q. So what do you do as an adjunct professor of the Department of Theater and
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Cole Q. Turning to the very first page of the document, which is labeled at the top "Page 2 of 38," under "Experience" you have listed as the first entry, "2016 to Present, a role as primary investigator, Northeast Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education Grant, University of Vermont, Residual Doramectin in alpaca manure compost." What is that role that you're serving in in that entry? A. I'm the primary investigator. Q. What is residual Doramectin in alpaca manure? A. Alpacas east of the Mississippi River are prone to a parasite, a meningeal worm, a brain worm, and in order to prevent severe neurological issues, they're injected monthly with a medication Doramectin. Q. What do you do as the primary investigator?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Cole entry "2012 to Present, adjunct professor, Department of Theater and Dance, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia." Does that entry mean that you're a dance teacher? A. No. Q. So what do you do as an adjunct professor of the Department of Theater and Dance? A. I provide research consultations to the department. Q. Of what nature? A. With respect to designing experiments, designing research, developing measurement tools, statistical analysis and support in writing up the results for publications. Q. How does that work relate to theater and dance? What are you studying? A. An example of studying in that program would be analyzing the effect of dancing or teaching dance in front of

	Page 14		Dage 16
1	Page 14 Cole	1	Page 16 Cole
2	through to the present, correct; is it one	2	formal classes in statistics. I do invited
3	study or multiple studies?	3	presentations about statistical analysis.
4	MR. GROSSMAN: Objection.	4	Q. Have you taught formal classes
5	Q. The first question is: 2012	5	in statistics?
6	continuing to the present, correct?	6	A. I have.
7	A. Correct.	7	Q. When was the last time you
8	Q. Have you conducted a single	8	taught formal classes in statistics?
9	study with the Theater and Dance Department	9	A. That would have been 1995.
10	at Emory?	10	Q. Where did you teach statistics
11	A. No. It has been more than one	11	classes in 1995?
12	study.	12	A. The Atlanta University Center.
13	Q. Let's move on to the next one,	13	Q. What is that?
14	"1993 to Present, adjunct professor,	14	A. That is a consortium of
15	Department of Psychology, Emory University,	15	historically Black colleges and universities
16	Atlanta, Georgia." What is your primary	16	in Atlanta like Morehouse.
17	field of study as a psychology professor?	17	Q. That class, was it an
18	A. There are two primary areas;	18	undergraduate class?
19	research, design and statistics, and the	19	A. Yes.
20	second area would be perception and memory.	20	Q. For how many semesters did you
21	Q. Let's start with the first.	21	teach that class ballpark?
22	What in particular the research, design	22	A. Approximately ten.
23	and statistics, how does that relate to the	23	Q. Have you ever published a peer
24	discipline of psychology?	24	review article on statistical analysis?
25	A. There is an area of psychology	25	A. I have published peer review
	Page 15		Page 17
1	Cole	1	Cole
2	that focuses on designing research,	2	articles that deal with statistical
3	designing measurement tools, and in	3	analysis, yes.
4	statistical analysis of the data that's an	4	Q. Just so I understand, are you
5	area of psychology that I studied and have	5	saying that you have published peer review
6	expertise and provide consultation to the	6	articles in which you used statistical
7	department on.	7	analysis?
8	Q. Do have formal training in	8	A. Certainly used, and in some
9	statistical analysis?	9	articles go beyond just using.
10	A. I do.	10	Q. What do you mean by that?
11	Q. Can you tell me the nature of	11	A. I mean qualifying the analyses,
12	your formal training with statistical	12	critiquing other analyses and moving the
13	analysis?	13 14	field forward with the analyses.
14	A. It began as an undergraduate at	15	Q. Have you been retained to serve
15	the University of Virginia, continued in my graduate studies at Columbia and expanded	16	as an expert witness in a Voting Rights Act case before now?
16 17	when I was a graduate student at Emory.	17	A. Yes.
18	Q. Do you teach any statistics	18	Q. Have you been retained to serve
19	classes?	19	as an expert witness in a Voting Rights Act
20	A. I need you to get more specific	20	case involving Section 2 of the Voting
21	about your question. You used the words,	21	Rights Act?
22	"do you"; are you talking currently?	22	A. Yes.
23	Q. Yes. Currently do you teach any	23	Q. When was the last time you
	The state of the s		-
			-
24 25	statistics classes? A. At this point I'm not teaching	24 25	served as an expert witness in a Section 2 case?

	Page 18		Page 20
1	Cole	1	Cole
2	A. You'll have to clarify what you	2	A. I have.
3	mean by "expert witness."	3	Q. Before the Decatur case, what is
4	Q. I mean by "expert witness" that	4	the most recent Section 2 case that you
5	you were retained for the purpose of	5	served as an expert witness in?
6	testifying about your professional opinion	6	A. I'm going to ask you to clarify
7	in court.	7	what you mean by "case"?
8	A. Okay, could you repeat the prior	8	Q. A litigation in state or federal
9	question then?	9	court.
10	Q. Sure.	10	A. Are you assuming that a case has
11	When was the last time you were	11	been filed by that question?
12	retained to serve as an expert witness in a	12	Q. Yes. By that question I am
13	Section 2 case?	13	asking actual filed litigation for which you
14	A. Three years ago.	14	were retained to serve as an expert witness.
15	Q. What was the name of that case?	15	A. That would be Large versus
16	A. Voketz versus City of Decatur.	16	Fremont County.
17	Q. What were you retained to opine	17	Q. When were you retained to serve
18	on in that case?	18	as an expert in that case?
19	A. Racially polarized voting.	19	A. Approximately ten years ago.
20	Q. Did you testify in that case?	20	Q. Did you testify?
21	A. No.	21	A. Yes.
22	Q. Did you draft a report for that	22	Q. Did you testify in court in that
23	case?	23	case?
24	A. I did.	24	A. I did.
25	Q. Do you know if that report was	25	Q. Is that case ongoing?
	Page 19		Page 21
1	Cole	1	Cole
2	filed in court?	2	A. No.
3	A. I believe it was.	3	Q. Do you know how that case was
4	Q. Were you deposed in that case?	4	resolved?
5	A. I was not.	5	A. I know how it was resolved at
6	Q. Do you know whether that case	6	the federal district level.
7	was resolved?	7	O. How was that case resolved at
8	MD CDOCCMAN, Ohiostica		
	MR. GROSSMAN: Objection.	8	the federal district level?
9	Q. Do you know whether that case is	8 9	the federal district level? A. The Court decided in favor of
9 10	Q. Do you know whether that case is	_	
		9	A. The Court decided in favor of
10	Q. Do you know whether that case is ongoing?	9	A. The Court decided in favor of the plaintiff.
10 11	Q. Do you know whether that case is ongoing?A. It's ongoing.	9 10 11	A. The Court decided in favor of the plaintiff. Q. Were you retained by the
10 11 12	Q. Do you know whether that case is ongoing?A. It's ongoing.Q. Do you recall for that case	9 10 11 12	A. The Court decided in favor of the plaintiff. Q. Were you retained by the plaintiffs in the Fremont case?
10 11 12 13	 Q. Do you know whether that case is ongoing? A. It's ongoing. Q. Do you recall for that case if I call it the "Decatur case," will you 	9 10 11 12 13	A. The Court decided in favor of the plaintiff. Q. Were you retained by the plaintiffs in the Fremont case? A. I was.
10 11 12 13 14	Q. Do you know whether that case is ongoing? A. It's ongoing. Q. Do you recall for that case if I call it the "Decatur case," will you know what I mean?	9 10 11 12 13 14	A. The Court decided in favor of the plaintiff. Q. Were you retained by the plaintiffs in the Fremont case? A. I was. Q. How about the Decatur case, were
10 11 12 13 14 15	Q. Do you know whether that case is ongoing? A. It's ongoing. Q. Do you recall for that case if I call it the "Decatur case," will you know what I mean? A. We can agree on that, sure.	9 10 11 12 13 14 15	A. The Court decided in favor of the plaintiff. Q. Were you retained by the plaintiffs in the Fremont case? A. I was. Q. How about the Decatur case, were you retained by the plaintiffs?
10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Q. Do you know whether that case is ongoing? A. It's ongoing. Q. Do you recall for that case if I call it the "Decatur case," will you know what I mean? A. We can agree on that, sure. Q. In the Decatur case, were you	9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	A. The Court decided in favor of the plaintiff. Q. Were you retained by the plaintiffs in the Fremont case? A. I was. Q. How about the Decatur case, were you retained by the plaintiffs? A. No.
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Q. Do you know whether that case is ongoing? A. It's ongoing. Q. Do you recall for that case if I call it the "Decatur case," will you know what I mean? A. We can agree on that, sure. Q. In the Decatur case, were you retained to perform statistical analysis?	9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	A. The Court decided in favor of the plaintiff. Q. Were you retained by the plaintiffs in the Fremont case? A. I was. Q. How about the Decatur case, were you retained by the plaintiffs? A. No. Q. Who were you retained by in the
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q. Do you know whether that case is ongoing? A. It's ongoing. Q. Do you recall for that case if I call it the "Decatur case," will you know what I mean? A. We can agree on that, sure. Q. In the Decatur case, were you retained to perform statistical analysis? A. Yes.	9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A. The Court decided in favor of the plaintiff. Q. Were you retained by the plaintiffs in the Fremont case? A. I was. Q. How about the Decatur case, were you retained by the plaintiffs? A. No. Q. Who were you retained by in the Decatur case?
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q. Do you know whether that case is ongoing? A. It's ongoing. Q. Do you recall for that case if I call it the "Decatur case," will you know what I mean? A. We can agree on that, sure. Q. In the Decatur case, were you retained to perform statistical analysis? A. Yes. Q. What statistical analysis	9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A. The Court decided in favor of the plaintiff. Q. Were you retained by the plaintiffs in the Fremont case? A. I was. Q. How about the Decatur case, were you retained by the plaintiffs? A. No. Q. Who were you retained by in the Decatur case? A. The City of Decatur.
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Q. Do you know whether that case is ongoing? A. It's ongoing. Q. Do you recall for that case if I call it the "Decatur case," will you know what I mean? A. We can agree on that, sure. Q. In the Decatur case, were you retained to perform statistical analysis? A. Yes. Q. What statistical analysis techniques did you perform?	9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	A. The Court decided in favor of the plaintiff. Q. Were you retained by the plaintiffs in the Fremont case? A. I was. Q. How about the Decatur case, were you retained by the plaintiffs? A. No. Q. Who were you retained by in the Decatur case? A. The City of Decatur. Q. Is the City of Decatur the
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q. Do you know whether that case is ongoing? A. It's ongoing. Q. Do you recall for that case if I call it the "Decatur case," will you know what I mean? A. We can agree on that, sure. Q. In the Decatur case, were you retained to perform statistical analysis? A. Yes. Q. What statistical analysis techniques did you perform? A. Homogenous precinct analysis,	9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A. The Court decided in favor of the plaintiff. Q. Were you retained by the plaintiffs in the Fremont case? A. I was. Q. How about the Decatur case, were you retained by the plaintiffs? A. No. Q. Who were you retained by in the Decatur case? A. The City of Decatur. Q. Is the City of Decatur the defendant in the Decatur case?
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. Do you know whether that case is ongoing? A. It's ongoing. Q. Do you recall for that case if I call it the "Decatur case," will you know what I mean? A. We can agree on that, sure. Q. In the Decatur case, were you retained to perform statistical analysis? A. Yes. Q. What statistical analysis techniques did you perform? A. Homogenous precinct analysis, correlational analysis, bivariate ecological	9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. The Court decided in favor of the plaintiff. Q. Were you retained by the plaintiffs in the Fremont case? A. I was. Q. How about the Decatur case, were you retained by the plaintiffs? A. No. Q. Who were you retained by in the Decatur case? A. The City of Decatur. Q. Is the City of Decatur the defendant in the Decatur case? A. I believe so.

1	Page 22 Cole	1	Page 24 Cole
2	MR. GROSSMAN: Objection.	2	A. That's right.
3	Q. If you understand, you can	3	Q. Explain that. What do you mean
4	answer.	4	by that?
5	A. Can you get more specific with	5	A. I might be retained as a
6	your question?	6	consultant to examine some jurisdiction to
7	Q. Yes.	7	assess whether voting is racially polarized
8	Did you opine in the Decatur	8	there, and in some of those situations, I
9	case, did you opine that elections were	9	might find that racially polarized voting
10	racially polarized?	10	was not present in general.
11	A. I did.	11	Q. Have you ever determined that
12	Q. In the Fremont case, did you	12	there was not racially polarized voting in
13	opine that elections were racially	13	that context as a consultant?
14	polarized?	14	A. Yes.
15	A. I did.	15	Q. How many times?
16	Q. Ballpark, how many Section 2	16	A. This is going to have to be a
17	cases have you worked on as an expert	17	rough guess.
18	witness?	18	Q. Okay.
19	A. Approximately 30.	19	About how many times?
20	Q. In each of those cases, did you	20	A. You know, I actually this is
21	opine on whether elections are racially	21	really a rough guess. So I'd say 10 to 15
22	polarized?	22	times. 10 to 15 times perhaps.
23	A. I believe so.	23	Q. Do you recall any specific
24	Q. Have you ever concluded in your	24	instance?
25	role as an expert witness that elections	25	A. I don't.
	Page 23		Page 25
1	Page 23 Cole	1	Page 25 Cole
1 2		1 2	
	Cole		Cole
2	Cole were not racially polarized?	2	Cole Q. Do you recall when the last time
2 3	Cole were not racially polarized? A. Yes. Q. In what case was that? A. I should have asked you to	2 3	Cole Q. Do you recall when the last time you were retained as a consultant and found that there was not racially polarized voting?
2 3 4	Cole were not racially polarized? A. Yes. Q. In what case was that?	2 3 4	Cole Q. Do you recall when the last time you were retained as a consultant and found that there was not racially polarized
2 3 4 5	Cole were not racially polarized? A. Yes. Q. In what case was that? A. I should have asked you to clarify the prior question. You didn't say "case." You asked if I ever had opined	2 3 4 5 6 7	Cole Q. Do you recall when the last time you were retained as a consultant and found that there was not racially polarized voting?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Cole were not racially polarized? A. Yes. Q. In what case was that? A. I should have asked you to clarify the prior question. You didn't say "case." You asked if I ever had opined could you ask the question again?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Cole Q. Do you recall when the last time you were retained as a consultant and found that there was not racially polarized voting? A. More than 15 years ago.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cole were not racially polarized? A. Yes. Q. In what case was that? A. I should have asked you to clarify the prior question. You didn't say "case." You asked if I ever had opined could you ask the question again? Q. Sure.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cole Q. Do you recall when the last time you were retained as a consultant and found that there was not racially polarized voting? A. More than 15 years ago. Q. 20 years ago? A. Sure. Q. Again, ballpark figure, how many
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cole were not racially polarized? A. Yes. Q. In what case was that? A. I should have asked you to clarify the prior question. You didn't say "case." You asked if I ever had opined could you ask the question again? Q. Sure. In all of the cases for which	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cole Q. Do you recall when the last time you were retained as a consultant and found that there was not racially polarized voting? A. More than 15 years ago. Q. 20 years ago? A. Sure. Q. Again, ballpark figure, how many times have you served as a consultant in
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Cole were not racially polarized? A. Yes. Q. In what case was that? A. I should have asked you to clarify the prior question. You didn't say "case." You asked if I ever had opined could you ask the question again? Q. Sure. In all of the cases for which you have served as an expert witness, have	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Cole Q. Do you recall when the last time you were retained as a consultant and found that there was not racially polarized voting? A. More than 15 years ago. Q. 20 years ago? A. Sure. Q. Again, ballpark figure, how many times have you served as a consultant in Section 2 cases where no litigation has
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Cole were not racially polarized? A. Yes. Q. In what case was that? A. I should have asked you to clarify the prior question. You didn't say "case." You asked if I ever had opined could you ask the question again? Q. Sure. In all of the cases for which you have served as an expert witness, have you ever opined that elections were not	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Cole Q. Do you recall when the last time you were retained as a consultant and found that there was not racially polarized voting? A. More than 15 years ago. Q. 20 years ago? A. Sure. Q. Again, ballpark figure, how many times have you served as a consultant in Section 2 cases where no litigation has actually been filed?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Cole were not racially polarized? A. Yes. Q. In what case was that? A. I should have asked you to clarify the prior question. You didn't say "case." You asked if I ever had opined could you ask the question again? Q. Sure. In all of the cases for which you have served as an expert witness, have you ever opined that elections were not racially polarized?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Cole Q. Do you recall when the last time you were retained as a consultant and found that there was not racially polarized voting? A. More than 15 years ago. Q. 20 years ago? A. Sure. Q. Again, ballpark figure, how many times have you served as a consultant in Section 2 cases where no litigation has actually been filed? A. Approximately 20 times.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Cole were not racially polarized? A. Yes. Q. In what case was that? A. I should have asked you to clarify the prior question. You didn't say "case." You asked if I ever had opined could you ask the question again? Q. Sure. In all of the cases for which you have served as an expert witness, have you ever opined that elections were not racially polarized? A. Assuming that you mean a case	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Cole Q. Do you recall when the last time you were retained as a consultant and found that there was not racially polarized voting? A. More than 15 years ago. Q. 20 years ago? A. Sure. Q. Again, ballpark figure, how many times have you served as a consultant in Section 2 cases where no litigation has actually been filed? A. Approximately 20 times. Q. So is it accurate to say that
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Cole were not racially polarized? A. Yes. Q. In what case was that? A. I should have asked you to clarify the prior question. You didn't say "case." You asked if I ever had opined could you ask the question again? Q. Sure. In all of the cases for which you have served as an expert witness, have you ever opined that elections were not racially polarized? A. Assuming that you mean a case that has actually been filed?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Cole Q. Do you recall when the last time you were retained as a consultant and found that there was not racially polarized voting? A. More than 15 years ago. Q. 20 years ago? A. Sure. Q. Again, ballpark figure, how many times have you served as a consultant in Section 2 cases where no litigation has actually been filed? A. Approximately 20 times. Q. So is it accurate to say that your best recollection is that maybe 10 or
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Cole were not racially polarized? A. Yes. Q. In what case was that? A. I should have asked you to clarify the prior question. You didn't say "case." You asked if I ever had opined could you ask the question again? Q. Sure. In all of the cases for which you have served as an expert witness, have you ever opined that elections were not racially polarized? A. Assuming that you mean a case that has actually been filed? Q. Yes.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Cole Q. Do you recall when the last time you were retained as a consultant and found that there was not racially polarized voting? A. More than 15 years ago. Q. 20 years ago? A. Sure. Q. Again, ballpark figure, how many times have you served as a consultant in Section 2 cases where no litigation has actually been filed? A. Approximately 20 times. Q. So is it accurate to say that your best recollection is that maybe 10 or 15 of those 20 times you concluded that
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Cole were not racially polarized? A. Yes. Q. In what case was that? A. I should have asked you to clarify the prior question. You didn't say "case." You asked if I ever had opined could you ask the question again? Q. Sure. In all of the cases for which you have served as an expert witness, have you ever opined that elections were not racially polarized? A. Assuming that you mean a case that has actually been filed? Q. Yes. A. Okay. In those cases I've	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Cole Q. Do you recall when the last time you were retained as a consultant and found that there was not racially polarized voting? A. More than 15 years ago. Q. 20 years ago? A. Sure. Q. Again, ballpark figure, how many times have you served as a consultant in Section 2 cases where no litigation has actually been filed? A. Approximately 20 times. Q. So is it accurate to say that your best recollection is that maybe 10 or 15 of those 20 times you concluded that there was not racially polarized voting?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Cole were not racially polarized? A. Yes. Q. In what case was that? A. I should have asked you to clarify the prior question. You didn't say "case." You asked if I ever had opined could you ask the question again? Q. Sure. In all of the cases for which you have served as an expert witness, have you ever opined that elections were not racially polarized? A. Assuming that you mean a case that has actually been filed? Q. Yes. A. Okay. In those cases I've always testified that voting was in general	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Cole Q. Do you recall when the last time you were retained as a consultant and found that there was not racially polarized voting? A. More than 15 years ago. Q. 20 years ago? A. Sure. Q. Again, ballpark figure, how many times have you served as a consultant in Section 2 cases where no litigation has actually been filed? A. Approximately 20 times. Q. So is it accurate to say that your best recollection is that maybe 10 or 15 of those 20 times you concluded that there was not racially polarized voting? A. I would say about half, about
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Cole were not racially polarized? A. Yes. Q. In what case was that? A. I should have asked you to clarify the prior question. You didn't say "case." You asked if I ever had opined could you ask the question again? Q. Sure. In all of the cases for which you have served as an expert witness, have you ever opined that elections were not racially polarized? A. Assuming that you mean a case that has actually been filed? Q. Yes. A. Okay. In those cases I've always testified that voting was in general racially polarized.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Cole Q. Do you recall when the last time you were retained as a consultant and found that there was not racially polarized voting? A. More than 15 years ago. Q. 20 years ago? A. Sure. Q. Again, ballpark figure, how many times have you served as a consultant in Section 2 cases where no litigation has actually been filed? A. Approximately 20 times. Q. So is it accurate to say that your best recollection is that maybe 10 or 15 of those 20 times you concluded that there was not racially polarized voting? A. I would say about half, about half the time.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Cole were not racially polarized? A. Yes. Q. In what case was that? A. I should have asked you to clarify the prior question. You didn't say "case." You asked if I ever had opined could you ask the question again? Q. Sure. In all of the cases for which you have served as an expert witness, have you ever opined that elections were not racially polarized? A. Assuming that you mean a case that has actually been filed? Q. Yes. A. Okay. In those cases I've always testified that voting was in general racially polarized. Q. That's about 30 cases, right?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Cole Q. Do you recall when the last time you were retained as a consultant and found that there was not racially polarized voting? A. More than 15 years ago. Q. 20 years ago? A. Sure. Q. Again, ballpark figure, how many times have you served as a consultant in Section 2 cases where no litigation has actually been filed? A. Approximately 20 times. Q. So is it accurate to say that your best recollection is that maybe 10 or 15 of those 20 times you concluded that there was not racially polarized voting? A. I would say about half, about half the time. Q. But you can't recall any
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Cole were not racially polarized? A. Yes. Q. In what case was that? A. I should have asked you to clarify the prior question. You didn't say "case." You asked if I ever had opined could you ask the question again? Q. Sure. In all of the cases for which you have served as an expert witness, have you ever opined that elections were not racially polarized? A. Assuming that you mean a case that has actually been filed? Q. Yes. A. Okay. In those cases I've always testified that voting was in general racially polarized. Q. That's about 30 cases, right? A. We can count them up in the CV,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Cole Q. Do you recall when the last time you were retained as a consultant and found that there was not racially polarized voting? A. More than 15 years ago. Q. 20 years ago? A. Sure. Q. Again, ballpark figure, how many times have you served as a consultant in Section 2 cases where no litigation has actually been filed? A. Approximately 20 times. Q. So is it accurate to say that your best recollection is that maybe 10 or 15 of those 20 times you concluded that there was not racially polarized voting? A. I would say about half, about half the time. Q. But you can't recall any specific instance where that occurred?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Cole were not racially polarized? A. Yes. Q. In what case was that? A. I should have asked you to clarify the prior question. You didn't say "case." You asked if I ever had opined could you ask the question again? Q. Sure. In all of the cases for which you have served as an expert witness, have you ever opined that elections were not racially polarized? A. Assuming that you mean a case that has actually been filed? Q. Yes. A. Okay. In those cases I've always testified that voting was in general racially polarized. Q. That's about 30 cases, right? A. We can count them up in the CV, but that's an approximation.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Cole Q. Do you recall when the last time you were retained as a consultant and found that there was not racially polarized voting? A. More than 15 years ago. Q. 20 years ago? A. Sure. Q. Again, ballpark figure, how many times have you served as a consultant in Section 2 cases where no litigation has actually been filed? A. Approximately 20 times. Q. So is it accurate to say that your best recollection is that maybe 10 or 15 of those 20 times you concluded that there was not racially polarized voting? A. I would say about half, about half the time. Q. But you can't recall any specific instance where that occurred? A. I can't.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Cole were not racially polarized? A. Yes. Q. In what case was that? A. I should have asked you to clarify the prior question. You didn't say "case." You asked if I ever had opined could you ask the question again? Q. Sure. In all of the cases for which you have served as an expert witness, have you ever opined that elections were not racially polarized? A. Assuming that you mean a case that has actually been filed? Q. Yes. A. Okay. In those cases I've always testified that voting was in general racially polarized. Q. That's about 30 cases, right? A. We can count them up in the CV, but that's an approximation. Q. Sometimes you serve as an expert	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Cole Q. Do you recall when the last time you were retained as a consultant and found that there was not racially polarized voting? A. More than 15 years ago. Q. 20 years ago? A. Sure. Q. Again, ballpark figure, how many times have you served as a consultant in Section 2 cases where no litigation has actually been filed? A. Approximately 20 times. Q. So is it accurate to say that your best recollection is that maybe 10 or 15 of those 20 times you concluded that there was not racially polarized voting? A. I would say about half, about half the time. Q. But you can't recall any specific instance where that occurred? A. I can't. Q. Can you recall any specific
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Cole were not racially polarized? A. Yes. Q. In what case was that? A. I should have asked you to clarify the prior question. You didn't say "case." You asked if I ever had opined could you ask the question again? Q. Sure. In all of the cases for which you have served as an expert witness, have you ever opined that elections were not racially polarized? A. Assuming that you mean a case that has actually been filed? Q. Yes. A. Okay. In those cases I've always testified that voting was in general racially polarized. Q. That's about 30 cases, right? A. We can count them up in the CV, but that's an approximation.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Cole Q. Do you recall when the last time you were retained as a consultant and found that there was not racially polarized voting? A. More than 15 years ago. Q. 20 years ago? A. Sure. Q. Again, ballpark figure, how many times have you served as a consultant in Section 2 cases where no litigation has actually been filed? A. Approximately 20 times. Q. So is it accurate to say that your best recollection is that maybe 10 or 15 of those 20 times you concluded that there was not racially polarized voting? A. I would say about half, about half the time. Q. But you can't recall any specific instance where that occurred? A. I can't.

	Page 26		Page 29
1	Page 26 Cole	1	Page 28 Cole
2	A. Do you want to expand that	2	analyze in February of 2017?
3	question? The way it's phrased, it's pretty	3	A. Some data I was provided and
4	broad.	4	some I found on my own.
5	Q. Of the 20 or so times in which	5	Q. Did you begin your analysis in
6	you have served as a consultant, do you	6	February 2017?
7	recall any of the specific instances when	7	A. It may have taken a while before
8	you opined that there was racially polarized	8	I actually began doing analyses.
9	voting in the jurisdiction?	9	Q. Did you start work in February
10	A. I can't remember a specific	10	2017?
11	instance.	11	A. Yes.
12	Q. Does your CV list the retentions	12	Q. You bill by the hour for your
13	as a consultant in unfiled cases?	13	work on this case, correct?
14	A. It will list the organizations	14	A. Correct.
15	that retained me.	15	Q. At \$150 an hour; is that right?
16	Q. Could you show me one?	16	A. Yes.
17	A. Sure. On page 8, half the way	17	Q. Do you record your time entries
18	down, Florida Rural Legal Services.	18	when you work on this case?
19	Q. Do you recall, when you were	19	A. I do.
20	retained by Florida Rural Legal Services,	20	Q. Have you recorded your time
21	you opined that there was racially polarized	21	since February 2017?
22	voting in the jurisdiction you were asked to	22	A. Yes.
23	analyze?	23	Q. Do you know how many hours so
24	A. Could you repeat the question?	24	far you have worked on the case?
25	Q. What did you conclude for	25	A. Yes.
1	Page 27 Cole	1	Page 29
1 2	Cole	1 2	Cole
2	Cole Florida Rural Legal Services?	2	Cole Q. How many hours have you worked
2 3	Cole Florida Rural Legal Services? A. I don't recall specifics. There		Cole Q. How many hours have you worked on the case?
2 3 4	Cole Florida Rural Legal Services? A. I don't recall specifics. There were a number of projects there. I don't	2 3	Cole Q. How many hours have you worked on the case? A. Approximately 140.
2 3	Cole Florida Rural Legal Services? A. I don't recall specifics. There	2 3 4	Cole Q. How many hours have you worked on the case? A. Approximately 140.
2 3 4 5	Cole Florida Rural Legal Services? A. I don't recall specifics. There were a number of projects there. I don't remember the specifics.	2 3 4 5	Cole Q. How many hours have you worked on the case? A. Approximately 140. Q. Do you identify the tasks that
2 3 4 5 6	Cole Florida Rural Legal Services? A. I don't recall specifics. There were a number of projects there. I don't remember the specifics. Q. Do you recall what they asked	2 3 4 5 6	Cole Q. How many hours have you worked on the case? A. Approximately 140. Q. Do you identify the tasks that you are performing in your time entries?
2 3 4 5 6 7	Cole Florida Rural Legal Services? A. I don't recall specifics. There were a number of projects there. I don't remember the specifics. Q. Do you recall what they asked you to opine on?	2 3 4 5 6 7	Cole Q. How many hours have you worked on the case? A. Approximately 140. Q. Do you identify the tasks that you are performing in your time entries? A. Yes.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Cole Florida Rural Legal Services? A. I don't recall specifics. There were a number of projects there. I don't remember the specifics. Q. Do you recall what they asked you to opine on? A. Racially polarized voting. Q. Do you recall what you opined? A. I don't.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Cole Q. How many hours have you worked on the case? A. Approximately 140. Q. Do you identify the tasks that you are performing in your time entries? A. Yes. Q. Do you know how many hours you
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Cole Florida Rural Legal Services? A. I don't recall specifics. There were a number of projects there. I don't remember the specifics. Q. Do you recall what they asked you to opine on? A. Racially polarized voting. Q. Do you recall what you opined? A. I don't. Q. Okay. Let's switch gears a bit and bring ourselves up to the present. When were you retained to serve as an expert witness for purposes of this case? MR. GROSSMAN: Objection. A. February of 2017. Q. What were you retained to do in February of 2017? A. To explore racially polarized	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Cole Q. How many hours have you worked on the case? A. Approximately 140. Q. Do you identify the tasks that you are performing in your time entries? A. Yes. Q. Do you know how many hours you spent working on drafting your report? A. Yes. Q. How many hours? A. I don't recall the specific number. I can provide an estimate. Q. Ballpark? Estimates are your trade. A. Approximately 25. MR. LEVINE: Let's go ahead and mark another exhibit to take a look at. Cole Exhibit 2. (Cole Exhibit 2, Preliminary
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Cole Florida Rural Legal Services? A. I don't recall specifics. There were a number of projects there. I don't remember the specifics. Q. Do you recall what they asked you to opine on? A. Racially polarized voting. Q. Do you recall what you opined? A. I don't. Q. Okay. Let's switch gears a bit and bring ourselves up to the present. When were you retained to serve as an expert witness for purposes of this case? MR. GROSSMAN: Objection. A. February of 2017. Q. What were you retained to do in February of 2017? A. To explore racially polarized voting in East Ramapo Central School District.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Cole Q. How many hours have you worked on the case? A. Approximately 140. Q. Do you identify the tasks that you are performing in your time entries? A. Yes. Q. Do you know how many hours you spent working on drafting your report? A. Yes. Q. How many hours? A. I don't recall the specific number. I can provide an estimate. Q. Ballpark? Estimates are your trade. A. Approximately 25. MR. LEVINE: Let's go ahead and mark another exhibit to take a look at. Cole Exhibit 2. (Cole Exhibit 2, Preliminary Expert Report of Steven P. Cole, Ph.D., marked for

	Page 30		Page 32
1	Cole	1	Cole
2	Please take a moment to take a look at it	2	case?
3	and familiarize yourself with the document.	3	A. I'm not sure if I'm going to be
4	There appears to be highlights in this	4	asked to do anything further. Given the
5	document?	5	if I'm asked to do other work, other
6	MR. LEVINE: Would anybody	6	analyses, they might reflect on these
7	object that we continue the deposition	7	results.
8	working with this one, but we will go	8	Q. Is there anything else that you
9	and print some clean ones to use as	9	would want to do with this report let me
10	the exhibit and we could sub them in?	10	see if I can rephrase that.
11	MR. GROSSMAN: That's fine.	11	Is there any additional data
12	MR. LEVINE: Could you go print	12	that you think you would need to make this a
13	me some clean copies of this exhibit?	13	final report?
14	Q. We are still on the record.	14	A. Not at this time.
15	Let's work with this exhibit.	15	Q. Is there any other analytical
16	Do you recognize the document	16	technique that you would want to do to make
17	that we've marked as Cole Exhibit 2?	17	this a final report?
18	A. Understanding that the	18	A. Not at this time.
19	underlinings, the highlighting is not mine,	19	Q. Was there any data that you
20	yes.	20	asked for that were not provided?
21	Q. Is this document the this is	21	A. I don't think so.
22	the Preliminary Expert Report of Steven P.	22	Q. What data were you provided
23	Cole, Ph.D., correct?	23	well, yes.
24 25	A. Correct.	24 25	What data were you provided to
23	Q. Did you prepare this report?	23	analyze for this report?
1	Page 31 Cole	1	Page 33 Cole
2	A. I did.	2	A. The data that I was provided
3	Q. Did you draft the report	3	MR. GROSSMAN: Objection.
4	yourself?	4	Q. I will rephrase it.
5	A. I did.	5	Were you provided data to
6	Q. Did anybody else work with you	6	analyze to form your opinions in this
7	on this report?	7	report?
8	A. Yes.	8	A. Yes.
9	Q. Who else?	0	0 111 1 1 0
10	Q. Who cise.	9	Q. Who provided you data?
1 - 0	A. Counsel.	10	A. I received data from the school
11	`		•
	A. Counsel.	10	A. I received data from the school
11	A. Counsel.Q. Anybody else besides counsel?	10 11	A. I received data from the school district's website, from counsel, from
11 12 13 14	A. Counsel.Q. Anybody else besides counsel?A. No.	10 11 12	A. I received data from the school district's website, from counsel, from plaintiffs' expert, Bill Cooper, and from
11 12 13 14 15	A. Counsel.Q. Anybody else besides counsel?A. No.Q. No research assistants?A. No.Q. The report is titled	10 11 12 13 14 15	A. I received data from the school district's website, from counsel, from plaintiffs' expert, Bill Cooper, and from Steve White. Q. Who is Steve White? A. Steve White is a former
11 12 13 14 15 16	 A. Counsel. Q. Anybody else besides counsel? A. No. Q. No research assistants? A. No. Q. The report is titled "Preliminary Expert Report." What does it 	10 11 12 13 14 15 16	A. I received data from the school district's website, from counsel, from plaintiffs' expert, Bill Cooper, and from Steve White. Q. Who is Steve White? A. Steve White is a former candidate for the school board in East
11 12 13 14 15 16 17	 A. Counsel. Q. Anybody else besides counsel? A. No. Q. No research assistants? A. No. Q. The report is titled "Preliminary Expert Report." What does it mean to be a preliminary expert? 	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	A. I received data from the school district's website, from counsel, from plaintiffs' expert, Bill Cooper, and from Steve White. Q. Who is Steve White? A. Steve White is a former candidate for the school board in East Ramapo.
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	 A. Counsel. Q. Anybody else besides counsel? A. No. Q. No research assistants? A. No. Q. The report is titled "Preliminary Expert Report." What does it mean to be a preliminary expert? A. Keeping open the possibility 	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A. I received data from the school district's website, from counsel, from plaintiffs' expert, Bill Cooper, and from Steve White. Q. Who is Steve White? A. Steve White is a former candidate for the school board in East Ramapo. Q. How do you know Steve White?
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	A. Counsel. Q. Anybody else besides counsel? A. No. Q. No research assistants? A. No. Q. The report is titled "Preliminary Expert Report." What does it mean to be a preliminary expert? A. Keeping open the possibility that there might be a subsequent report.	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	A. I received data from the school district's website, from counsel, from plaintiffs' expert, Bill Cooper, and from Steve White. Q. Who is Steve White? A. Steve White is a former candidate for the school board in East Ramapo. Q. How do you know Steve White? A. Through counsel.
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	A. Counsel. Q. Anybody else besides counsel? A. No. Q. No research assistants? A. No. Q. The report is titled "Preliminary Expert Report." What does it mean to be a preliminary expert? A. Keeping open the possibility that there might be a subsequent report. Q. Does the title "Preliminary	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	A. I received data from the school district's website, from counsel, from plaintiffs' expert, Bill Cooper, and from Steve White. Q. Who is Steve White? A. Steve White is a former candidate for the school board in East Ramapo. Q. How do you know Steve White? A. Through counsel. Q. What data did Steve White
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A. Counsel. Q. Anybody else besides counsel? A. No. Q. No research assistants? A. No. Q. The report is titled "Preliminary Expert Report." What does it mean to be a preliminary expert? A. Keeping open the possibility that there might be a subsequent report. Q. Does the title "Preliminary Expert Report" indicate that your opinions	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A. I received data from the school district's website, from counsel, from plaintiffs' expert, Bill Cooper, and from Steve White. Q. Who is Steve White? A. Steve White is a former candidate for the school board in East Ramapo. Q. How do you know Steve White? A. Through counsel. Q. What data did Steve White provide you?
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. Counsel. Q. Anybody else besides counsel? A. No. Q. No research assistants? A. No. Q. The report is titled "Preliminary Expert Report." What does it mean to be a preliminary expert? A. Keeping open the possibility that there might be a subsequent report. Q. Does the title "Preliminary Expert Report" indicate that your opinions reflected in the report are incomplete?	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. I received data from the school district's website, from counsel, from plaintiffs' expert, Bill Cooper, and from Steve White. Q. Who is Steve White? A. Steve White is a former candidate for the school board in East Ramapo. Q. How do you know Steve White? A. Through counsel. Q. What data did Steve White provide you? A. Voter registration data.
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	A. Counsel. Q. Anybody else besides counsel? A. No. Q. No research assistants? A. No. Q. The report is titled "Preliminary Expert Report." What does it mean to be a preliminary expert? A. Keeping open the possibility that there might be a subsequent report. Q. Does the title "Preliminary Expert Report" indicate that your opinions reflected in the report are incomplete? A. No.	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	A. I received data from the school district's website, from counsel, from plaintiffs' expert, Bill Cooper, and from Steve White. Q. Who is Steve White? A. Steve White is a former candidate for the school board in East Ramapo. Q. How do you know Steve White? A. Through counsel. Q. What data did Steve White provide you? A. Voter registration data. Q. Where did Steve White get voter
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. Counsel. Q. Anybody else besides counsel? A. No. Q. No research assistants? A. No. Q. The report is titled "Preliminary Expert Report." What does it mean to be a preliminary expert? A. Keeping open the possibility that there might be a subsequent report. Q. Does the title "Preliminary Expert Report" indicate that your opinions reflected in the report are incomplete?	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. I received data from the school district's website, from counsel, from plaintiffs' expert, Bill Cooper, and from Steve White. Q. Who is Steve White? A. Steve White is a former candidate for the school board in East Ramapo. Q. How do you know Steve White? A. Through counsel. Q. What data did Steve White provide you? A. Voter registration data.

	Page 24		Daga 26
1	Page 34 Cole	1	Page 36 Cole
2	Q. How do you know the data he	2	Q. Picking back up, did you do
3	provided you is accurate?	3	anything to independently verify the data
4	A. There were multiple sources of	4	provided to you by Steve White?
5	the data and I compared them.	5	A. Yes.
6	Q. What do you mean by that?	6	Q. What did you do?
7	A. I mean the voter totals from the	7	A. I aggregated the data by
8	voter registration data, there were	8	election district and polling place.
9	consistent results across data.	9	Q. How does that verify the data?
10	Q. When you say that Steve White	10	A. We're using the addresses in the
11	provided you voter registration data, what	11	data in the election districts to see if
12	do you mean by "voter registration data"?	12	they match up to the polling places, and so
13	A. These are lists of voters in	13	what I did was to aggregate the data by
14	Rockland County.	14	election district and polling place to see
15	Q. Lists of the names of voters?	15	if they match up.
16	A. Voters of names, addresses	16	Q. Is it fair to say that you
17	names and addresses.	17	didn't rely on any data you received from
18	Q. What do you use that data for?	18	Steve White unless you independently
19	A. Those data were used to	19	verified it?
20	establish what election districts are	20	MR. GROSSMAN: Objection.
21	comprised in the different polling places in	21	Q. Do you understand? I can
22	the school district.	22	rephrase.
23	Q. How?	23	A. Could you rephrase?
24 25	A. What do you mean, how?	24	Q. Sure.
23	Q. How do you use that data to	25	Did you independently verify all
1	Page 35	1	Page 37
1 2	Cole	1 2	Cole
2	Cole perform that analysis?	2	Cole of the data that you received from Steve
2 3	Cole perform that analysis? A. To do my analyses I need to know	2 3	Cole of the data that you received from Steve White?
2 3 4	Cole perform that analysis? A. To do my analyses I need to know the racial makeup of the different polling	2 3 4	Cole of the data that you received from Steve White? A. I don't know what you mean by
2 3 4 5	Cole perform that analysis? A. To do my analyses I need to know the racial makeup of the different polling places. The polling places, their	2 3	Cole of the data that you received from Steve White? A. I don't know what you mean by "verify all of the data."
2 3 4	Cole perform that analysis? A. To do my analyses I need to know the racial makeup of the different polling places. The polling places, their boundaries are unique. They're not	2 3 4 5	Cole of the data that you received from Steve White? A. I don't know what you mean by "verify all of the data." Q. The aggregation that you just
2 3 4 5 6	Cole perform that analysis? A. To do my analyses I need to know the racial makeup of the different polling places. The polling places, their	2 3 4 5 6	Cole of the data that you received from Steve White? A. I don't know what you mean by "verify all of the data." Q. The aggregation that you just described in answer to my previous
2 3 4 5 6 7	Cole perform that analysis? A. To do my analyses I need to know the racial makeup of the different polling places. The polling places, their boundaries are unique. They're not coterminous with other political boundaries. Q. How do you use the data that	2 3 4 5 6 7	Cole of the data that you received from Steve White? A. I don't know what you mean by "verify all of the data." Q. The aggregation that you just
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Cole perform that analysis? A. To do my analyses I need to know the racial makeup of the different polling places. The polling places, their boundaries are unique. They're not coterminous with other political boundaries.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Cole of the data that you received from Steve White? A. I don't know what you mean by "verify all of the data." Q. The aggregation that you just described in answer to my previous question
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Cole perform that analysis? A. To do my analyses I need to know the racial makeup of the different polling places. The polling places, their boundaries are unique. They're not coterminous with other political boundaries. Q. How do you use the data that Steve White provided you to determine the racial makeup of polling places? (Record read.) A. Okay, so the registration data	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Cole of the data that you received from Steve White? A. I don't know what you mean by "verify all of the data." Q. The aggregation that you just described in answer to my previous question A. Yes. Q did you do that for all of the data that Steve White provided to you? A. Yes.
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	Page 38		Page 40
1	Cole	1	Cole
2	Q. Is Steve White one of the	2	Q. Do you know where the election
3	plaintiffs in this case?	3	results came from?
4	A. I don't know.	4	A. I assume you mean the election
5	Q. Did you have communications with	5	results provided by counsel?
6	Steve White and plaintiffs' counsel at the	6	Q. Yes.
7	same time?	7	A. Yes.
8	A. I did.	8	Q. What was the source of the
9	Q. Did you have communications with	9	election results data?
10	Steve White one to one?	10	A. I believe they were websites.
11	A. No.	11	Q. To the best of your knowledge,
12		12	were you provided the official election
13	Q. About how many times did you have communications with Steve White?	13	results?
14		14	
15	A. Approximately half a dozen times.	15	
		16	Q. For this report you analyzed the election results from school board elections
16	Q. Did Steve White provide you any	1	
17	other information besides the registration	17	in the East Ramapo Central School District,
18	data?	18	right?
19	A. I don't think so.	19	A. I did.
20	Q. What did Steve White tell you	20	Q. How many elections did you
21	during those communications?	21	analyze?
22	MR. GROSSMAN: Objection. To	22	MR. GROSSMAN: Objection.
23	the extent it reveals communications	23	A. What do you mean by "analyze"?
24	with counsel, don't answer. To the	24	Q. In your report that we've marked
25	extent it discusses facts and data or	25	as Cole Exhibit 2, you have opinions related
1	Page 39	1	Page 41
1 2	Cole	1	Cole
2	Cole the assumptions you were provided, you	2	Cole to four years' worth of East Ramapo school
2 3	Cole the assumptions you were provided, you can answer.	2 3	Cole to four years' worth of East Ramapo school board elections, correct?
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	Page 42		Page 44
1	Cole	1	Cole
2	East Ramapo school board election?	2	jurisdictions were just too small.
3	A. No.	3	Q. Turning back to the East Ramapo
4	Q. You didn't analyze the 2011	4	school board, do you know whether any Black
5	school board election in East Ramapo?	5	candidates were elected to the school board
6	A. No.	6	before 2013?
7	Q. You didn't analyze the 2010	7	A. Yes.
8	school board election in East Ramapo?	8	Q. Were there?
9	A. No.	9	A. I'm going to rephrase that. I
10	Q. Why not?	10	don't remember.
11	A. I felt that five years of	11	Q. The question was: Do you know
12	elections, school board elections, was	12	whether any Black candidates were elected to
13	sufficient.	13	the board of education prior to 2013?
14	Q. The 2014 election, those	14	A. I don't recall.
15	contests were uncontested, correct?	15	Q. Do you know whether any Latino
16	A. Correct.	16	candidates were elected to the board of
17	Q. Did you analyze the uncontested	17	education before 2013?
18	elections in 2014?	18	A. Again, I'm not sure.
19	A. I did not perform racially	19	Q. Did you do anything to
20	polarized voting analyses on those contests.	20	investigate whether there may have been
21	Q. Other than the 2012 presidential	21	racial polarization in elections in East
22	election, did you analyze election data from	22	Ramapo prior to 2013?
23	any other positions other than school board	23	A. I have not.
24	elections?	24	Q. So it's fair to say that you're
25	A. No.	25	not opining to anything that occurred in
23		23	not opining to anything that occurred in
1	Page 43 Cole	1	Page 45 Cole
	Cole		Cole
2	Cole Q. So you didn't analyze election	2	Cole East Ramapo prior to the 2013 elections; is
	Cole Q. So you didn't analyze election data from town board elections for towns in	2 3	Cole East Ramapo prior to the 2013 elections; is that right?
2 3 4	Cole Q. So you didn't analyze election data from town board elections for towns in Rockland County?	2 3 4	Cole East Ramapo prior to the 2013 elections; is that right? A. Clarify, you're talking about
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2 3 4	Cole Q. So you didn't analyze election data from town board elections for towns in Rockland County? A. I did not analyze them. Q. Were you provided data from town	2 3 4 5 6	Cole East Ramapo prior to the 2013 elections; is that right? A. Clarify, you're talking about
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1	Page 46 Cole	1	Page 48 Cole
2	main questions first.	2	A. In terms of the questions I was
3	The first question was whether	3	asked to analyze, those were the questions.
	•		* '
5	Black voters in the district are politically	4	Q. Did you analyze any other
	cohesive, correct? A. Correct.	5 6	questions besides those three?
6			A. In conducting my research, I
7	Q. Your opinion on that question is	7 8	explored the issue of slating in the school
8	that they are politically cohesive, correct? A. Correct.		district, slating of candidates. I explored
9		9	the racial makeup of the schools.
10	Q. Is that still your opinion as	10 11	Q. Anything else?A. Those were the main other areas
11 12	you sit here today? A. It is.		
1		12	of inquiry.
13	Q. The second question was whether	13	Q. What do you mean by "explored"?
14	Black and Latino voters are cohesive, right?	14	A. Did research on.
15	A. Yes.	15	Q. What do you mean by "slating"?
16	Q. And you also answered that	16	A. I mean in the school district,
17	question in the affirmative, correct?	17	are there groups of candidates running
18	A. Correct.	18	together as a slate.
19	Q. Is that still your opinion as	19	Q. Did you form an opinion on the
20	you sit here today?	20	issue of the slating of candidates in East
21 22	A. Yes, it is.	21 22	Ramapo school board elections?
	Q. And the third question you were		A. I did.
23	asked to opine on is whether candidates	23	Q. What was that opinion?A. That slates of candidates were
24 25	preferred by Black or a coalition of Black and Latino voters in the district are	24	
23	and Latino voters in the district are	25	supported. There was one slate of
1	Page 47	1	Page 49
1 2	Cole	1 2	Cole
2	Cole usually defeated by candidates supported by	2	Cole candidates that were typically supported by
2 3	Cole usually defeated by candidates supported by the White majority voting as a bloc,	2 3	Cole candidates that were typically supported by groups that were supportive of public
2 3 4	Cole usually defeated by candidates supported by the White majority voting as a bloc, correct?	2 3 4	Cole candidates that were typically supported by groups that were supportive of public schools, another group of candidates
2 3 4 5	Cole usually defeated by candidates supported by the White majority voting as a bloc, correct? A. Correct.	2 3 4 5	Cole candidates that were typically supported by groups that were supportive of public schools, another group of candidates typically were supported by interests that
2 3 4 5 6	Cole usually defeated by candidates supported by the White majority voting as a bloc, correct? A. Correct. Q. And you also answered that	2 3 4 5 6	Cole candidates that were typically supported by groups that were supportive of public schools, another group of candidates typically were supported by interests that were supportive of private schools.
2 3 4 5 6 7	Cole usually defeated by candidates supported by the White majority voting as a bloc, correct? A. Correct. Q. And you also answered that question in the affirmative?	2 3 4 5 6 7	Cole candidates that were typically supported by groups that were supportive of public schools, another group of candidates typically were supported by interests that were supportive of private schools. Q. What do you mean "supportive of
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Cole usually defeated by candidates supported by the White majority voting as a bloc, correct? A. Correct. Q. And you also answered that question in the affirmative? A. Yes.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Cole candidates that were typically supported by groups that were supportive of public schools, another group of candidates typically were supported by interests that were supportive of private schools. Q. What do you mean "supportive of public schools"?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cole usually defeated by candidates supported by the White majority voting as a bloc, correct? A. Correct. Q. And you also answered that question in the affirmative? A. Yes. Q. Is that still your opinion as	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cole candidates that were typically supported by groups that were supportive of public schools, another group of candidates typically were supported by interests that were supportive of private schools. Q. What do you mean "supportive of public schools"? A. Campaign for, held meetings for,
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Cole usually defeated by candidates supported by the White majority voting as a bloc, correct? A. Correct. Q. And you also answered that question in the affirmative? A. Yes. Q. Is that still your opinion as you sit here today? A. It is. Q. What other questions were you asked to consider? MR. GROSSMAN: Objection. MR. LEVINE: What is the basis for that objection? MR. GROSSMAN: It's vague. It's unclear, what other questions and in what context. Q. Your answer to one of my prior questions was, to summarize, that those three questions I just asked you about were primary questions. Did you mean to suggest	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	candidates that were typically supported by groups that were supportive of public schools, another group of candidates typically were supported by interests that were supportive of private schools. Q. What do you mean "supportive of public schools"? A. Campaign for, held meetings for, wrote letters in newspapers for, those kinds of things. Q. Maybe I'm not clear. Public schools are an institution. What do you mean "supportive of public schools"? A. Typically the groups who support public schools or support a slate of candidates, supporters of public schools are looking to improve the quality of the public schools. (Record read.) A. Yes. Q. In paragraph 6 of your report you state that "sources show that minority
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Cole usually defeated by candidates supported by the White majority voting as a bloc, correct? A. Correct. Q. And you also answered that question in the affirmative? A. Yes. Q. Is that still your opinion as you sit here today? A. It is. Q. What other questions were you asked to consider? MR. GROSSMAN: Objection. MR. LEVINE: What is the basis for that objection? MR. GROSSMAN: It's vague. It's unclear, what other questions and in what context. Q. Your answer to one of my prior questions was, to summarize, that those three questions I just asked you about were	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	candidates that were typically supported by groups that were supportive of public schools, another group of candidates typically were supported by interests that were supportive of private schools. Q. What do you mean "supportive of public schools"? A. Campaign for, held meetings for, wrote letters in newspapers for, those kinds of things. Q. Maybe I'm not clear. Public schools are an institution. What do you mean "supportive of public schools"? A. Typically the groups who support public schools or support a slate of candidates, supporters of public schools are looking to improve the quality of the public schools. (Record read.) A. Yes. Q. In paragraph 6 of your report

		Page 50		Page 52
1		Cole	1	Cole
2	increas	ed investment in the district's	2	mean by "leaders"?
3		schools." Is that what you're	3	A. One example was, in one of the
4	•	g to when you testified about	4	contests a letter was published, signed by
5		eations supportive of public schools?	5	approximately 50 private school
6	A.		6	administrators.
7	Q.	What organizations are you	7	Q. So are private school
8	referrin		8	administrators leaders favoring lower taxes?
9		I think some of the groups, one	9	A. I believe they are.
10		led Power of Ten, one was Support	10	Q. Anybody else?
11	East Ra		11	A. That's it for now.
12	Q.	What do you know about Power of	12	Q. What do you know about private
13	Ten?	What do you know about I owel of	13	schools in East Ramapo?
14	A.	I don't know much about them.	14	A. That's a pretty broad question.
15	Q.	Is it a membership organization?	15	Q. Do you know anything about the
16	Q. A.	What do you mean by "a	16	private schools in East Ramapo?
17		rship organization"?	17	MR. GROSSMAN: Objection.
18	Q.	Is it an organization with	18	A. Yes.
19	membe	_	19	Q. What do you know about the
20	A.	I believe so.	20	private schools in East Ramapo?
21		Do you know how many members?	21	MR. GROSSMAN: Objection.
22	Q. A.	I don't.	22	A. I know there are approximately
23	Q.	Any other organizations?	23	70, seven-zero.
24	Q. A.	Those were the two main ones.	24	Q. How do you know that?
25	Q.	Turning back to paragraph 6, the	25	A. I reviewed demographic data from
23	ψ.		23	
1		Page 51		Page 53
		Cole	1	Cole
2	remain	Cole der of the sentence that we are		Cole
2 3		der of the sentence that we are	1 2 3	Cole the New York State Education Department.
2 3 4	looking	der of the sentence that we are g at says, "and White preferred	2	Cole the New York State Education Department. Q. Do you recall what data
3 4	looking candida	der of the sentence that we are at says, "and White preferred ates generally run with the support of	2 3	Cole the New York State Education Department.
3 4 5	looking candida organiz	der of the sentence that we are g at says, "and White preferred ates generally run with the support of ations and leaders favoring lower	2 3 4 5	Cole the New York State Education Department. Q. Do you recall what data specifically you reviewed? A. Data on their website about
3 4	looking candida organiz taxes w	der of the sentence that we are g at says, "and White preferred ates generally run with the support of rations and leaders favoring lower while maintaining support for private	2 3 4	Cole the New York State Education Department. Q. Do you recall what data specifically you reviewed? A. Data on their website about school enrollment by race.
3 4 5 6	looking candida organiz taxes w schools	der of the sentence that we are g at says, "and White preferred ates generally run with the support of sations and leaders favoring lower while maintaining support for private at." Is that what you were referring	2 3 4 5 6	Cole the New York State Education Department. Q. Do you recall what data specifically you reviewed? A. Data on their website about school enrollment by race. Q. Do you know whether any of the
3 4 5 6 7	looking candida organiz taxes w schools to when	der of the sentence that we are at says, "and White preferred ates generally run with the support of sations and leaders favoring lower while maintaining support for private at." Is that what you were referring a you testified earlier when you used	2 3 4 5 6 7	Cole the New York State Education Department. Q. Do you recall what data specifically you reviewed? A. Data on their website about school enrollment by race.
3 4 5 6 7 8	looking candida organiz taxes w schools to when the phra	der of the sentence that we are g at says, "and White preferred ates generally run with the support of sations and leaders favoring lower while maintaining support for private at." Is that what you were referring	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Cole the New York State Education Department. Q. Do you recall what data specifically you reviewed? A. Data on their website about school enrollment by race. Q. Do you know whether any of the private schools in East Ramapo are religious
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	looking candida organiz taxes w schools to when the phra	der of the sentence that we are g at says, "and White preferred ates generally run with the support of rations and leaders favoring lower while maintaining support for private at." Is that what you were referring a you testified earlier when you used ase "supportive of private schools"?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cole the New York State Education Department. Q. Do you recall what data specifically you reviewed? A. Data on their website about school enrollment by race. Q. Do you know whether any of the private schools in East Ramapo are religious schools?
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	looking candida organiz taxes w schools to when the phra A. Q.	der of the sentence that we are g at says, "and White preferred ates generally run with the support of rations and leaders favoring lower while maintaining support for private so." Is that what you were referring a you testified earlier when you used ase "supportive of private schools"? Yes. What organizations are you	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cole the New York State Education Department. Q. Do you recall what data specifically you reviewed? A. Data on their website about school enrollment by race. Q. Do you know whether any of the private schools in East Ramapo are religious schools? A. Yes.
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3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	looking candida organiz taxes w schools to when the phra. Q. referrin A. SERTA	der of the sentence that we are g at says, "and White preferred ates generally run with the support of rations and leaders favoring lower while maintaining support for private so." Is that what you were referring a you testified earlier when you used ase "supportive of private schools"? Yes. What organizations are you ge to there? One organization is called a, S-E-R-T-A. What do you know about SERTA?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	the New York State Education Department. Q. Do you recall what data specifically you reviewed? A. Data on their website about school enrollment by race. Q. Do you know whether any of the private schools in East Ramapo are religious schools? A. Yes. Q. About how many of them are religious schools? A. From viewing the website, I saw that most of them are religious schools. Q. What religion?
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	Page 54		Page 56
1	Cole	1	Cole
2	Q. What is a yeshiva in your	2	much support a particular racial group gives
3	understanding?	3	for a candidate. Cohesion is a continuum,
4	A. A yeshiva is a school devoted to	4	is a contest where a particular racial group
5	educating Jewish teachings, Hebrew.	5	gives 51 percent of their support for a
6	Q. Moving one paragraph up in your	6	candidate. That's a rather weak example of
7	report stating your conclusion, the final	7	cohesion. We move up to 60 percent, if it's
8	sentence of paragraph 5 you state, "The most	8	a 60/40 split in political circles, that
9	recent six contested elections exhibit an	9	might be considered a rather strong split.
10	extreme degree of racial polarization that I	10	70/30 is even greater.
11	have rarely seen in over 25 years of	11	Q. So I understand your testimony,
12	analyzing voting behavior."	12	so what you just described relates to
13	My first question is: When you	13	cohesion. Separating that from racial
14	say "the most recent six contested	14	polarization, an election is racially
15	elections," are you referring to the school	15	polarized when 51 percent of White voters
16	board elections in 2017 and 2016?	16	vote for one candidate and 51 percent of
17	A. Yes.	17	Black voters vote for another candidate; is
18	Q. What do you mean by "an extreme	18	that right?
19	degree of racial polarization"?	19	A. That's right.
20	A. "Racially polarized voting"	20	MR. GROSSMAN: Is this a good
21	basically defined is when races vote	21	stopping point? We've gone about 90
22	differently. You could have in a contest	22	minutes.
23	where we're looking at, let's say, Whites	23	Q. Do you want to take a break?
24	and Blacks, you might have a situation where	24	A. Sure.
25	55 percent of the Whites vote for one	25	MR. LEVINE: Let's take a break.
	Page 55		Page 57
1	Page 55 Cole	1	Page 57 Cole
1 2	=	1 2	•
	Cole		Cole (Recess taken.) MR. LEVINE: Could you read back
2	Cole candidate and 55 percent, in this example,	2	Cole (Recess taken.)
2 3 4 5	Cole candidate and 55 percent, in this example, of the Blacks vote for the other candidates. I'd consider that polarized. Q. Just following from your	2 3	Cole (Recess taken.) MR. LEVINE: Could you read back the last question and answer to pick up where we were?
2 3 4 5 6	Cole candidate and 55 percent, in this example, of the Blacks vote for the other candidates. I'd consider that polarized.	2 3 4 5 6	Cole (Recess taken.) MR. LEVINE: Could you read back the last question and answer to pick
2 3 4 5	Cole candidate and 55 percent, in this example, of the Blacks vote for the other candidates. I'd consider that polarized. Q. Just following from your	2 3 4 5	Cole (Recess taken.) MR. LEVINE: Could you read back the last question and answer to pick up where we were?
2 3 4 5 6	Cole candidate and 55 percent, in this example, of the Blacks vote for the other candidates. I'd consider that polarized. Q. Just following from your example, which is very helpful, would you	2 3 4 5 6	Cole (Recess taken.) MR. LEVINE: Could you read back the last question and answer to pick up where we were? (Record read.)
2 3 4 5 6 7	Cole candidate and 55 percent, in this example, of the Blacks vote for the other candidates. I'd consider that polarized. Q. Just following from your example, which is very helpful, would you conclude that there is racially polarized	2 3 4 5 6 7	Cole (Recess taken.) MR. LEVINE: Could you read back the last question and answer to pick up where we were? (Record read.) Q. Back on the record after the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Cole candidate and 55 percent, in this example, of the Blacks vote for the other candidates. I'd consider that polarized. Q. Just following from your example, which is very helpful, would you conclude that there is racially polarized voting if there was 51 percent White voters	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Cole (Recess taken.) MR. LEVINE: Could you read back the last question and answer to pick up where we were? (Record read.) Q. Back on the record after the break.
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	Page 58		Page 60
1	Cole	1	Cole
2	of support are different such that, for an	2	only way an election cannot be racially
3	example, if 80 percent of White voters and	3	polarized is one where a majority of White
4	51 percent of Black voters support the same	4	voters and a majority of Black voters vote
5	candidate, would that election not be	5	for the same candidate?
6	racially polarized?	6	A. A simplistic way of looking at
7	A. The example you gave me, the	7	it, given your example, both racial groups
8	majority of the both racial groups are	8	are supporting the same candidate in your
9	supporting the same candidate, one is at 80	9	example, right?
10	percent and one is at 51 percent. In	10	Q. Yes.
11	general, I would say that particular example	11	A. That is a situation that's a
12	is not supportive of racially polarized	12	situation which would not be racially
13	voting.	13	polarized.
14	Q. Is that the only scenario in	14	And so the second part of your
15	which you would not find racially polarized	15	question, I just don't understand.
16	* -	16	1
17	voting, meaning where majorities of Black	17	Q. Does it matter why voters vote
	voters and majorities of White voters both		the way they do?
18	support the same candidate?	18	A. I'm not my job is not to give
19	A. I just want to be clear about	19	reasons or explain why. It's just I'm
20	this. We're talking about an election, a	20	looking at results.
21	contest, as an example. That's one	21	Q. So your working definition of
22	scenario. If you are talking about multiple	22	racial polarization does not consider the
23	pieces of information, multiple assessments	23	reasons why voters vote the way they vote?
24	of racially polarized voting, a richer set	24	A. If I'm aware of a context that
25	of results, then we've got a different kind	25	might provide the Court with background as
1	Page 59 Cole	1	Page 61 Cole
2	of question.	2	to why the results are what they are, I
	of question.		
1	But if you're giving me one		
3	But if you're giving me one	3	might report it, but it's not my job to
3 4	example to discuss at this moment, let's	3 4	might report it, but it's not my job to figure out the reasons why.
3 4 5	example to discuss at this moment, let's keep it to that as an example of.	3 4 5	might report it, but it's not my job to figure out the reasons why. Q. In a single election, for
3 4 5 6	example to discuss at this moment, let's keep it to that as an example of. So would you repeat your	3 4 5 6	might report it, but it's not my job to figure out the reasons why. Q. In a single election, for example, does the context change your
3 4 5 6 7	example to discuss at this moment, let's keep it to that as an example of. So would you repeat your question then?	3 4 5 6 7	might report it, but it's not my job to figure out the reasons why. Q. In a single election, for example, does the context change your analysis of whether there is racially
3 4 5 6 7 8	example to discuss at this moment, let's keep it to that as an example of. So would you repeat your question then? Q. Yes.	3 4 5 6 7 8	might report it, but it's not my job to figure out the reasons why. Q. In a single election, for example, does the context change your analysis of whether there is racially polarized voting?
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	example to discuss at this moment, let's keep it to that as an example of. So would you repeat your question then? Q. Yes. One hypothetical election, one	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	might report it, but it's not my job to figure out the reasons why. Q. In a single election, for example, does the context change your analysis of whether there is racially polarized voting? A. Given that there is ample data
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	example to discuss at this moment, let's keep it to that as an example of. So would you repeat your question then? Q. Yes. One hypothetical election, one contest, a majority of White voters and a	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	might report it, but it's not my job to figure out the reasons why. Q. In a single election, for example, does the context change your analysis of whether there is racially polarized voting? A. Given that there is ample data and all the quantitative aspects are
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3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	example to discuss at this moment, let's keep it to that as an example of. So would you repeat your question then? Q. Yes. One hypothetical election, one contest, a majority of White voters and a majority of Black voters vote for the same candidate, that is not racially polarized voting, is that the only scenario in which there will not be racially polarized voting? A. I don't know what you mean by that. Q. Well, I'm asking for your working definition of "racially polarized voting" so that I can understand what you would need to see to conclude that an election was not racially polarized. So if a racially polarized	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	might report it, but it's not my job to figure out the reasons why. Q. In a single election, for example, does the context change your analysis of whether there is racially polarized voting? A. Given that there is ample data and all the quantitative aspects are appropriate, I would be the contextual information would not change the way I do the analysis. Q. Let's take a look at a specific example. Turn in your report to the document marked Cole Exhibit 2 to where on the bottom of the page it says "Page 40." At the top of the page is says "Table 2 (cont.), Member Elections 2013-2017, Summary of EI and HPA Racial Bloc Voting Analysis." When you say "EI," that refers to ecological inference, correct?
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	example to discuss at this moment, let's keep it to that as an example of. So would you repeat your question then? Q. Yes. One hypothetical election, one contest, a majority of White voters and a majority of Black voters vote for the same candidate, that is not racially polarized voting, is that the only scenario in which there will not be racially polarized voting? A. I don't know what you mean by that. Q. Well, I'm asking for your working definition of "racially polarized voting" so that I can understand what you would need to see to conclude that an election was not racially polarized. So if a racially polarized election is one where a majority of White	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	might report it, but it's not my job to figure out the reasons why. Q. In a single election, for example, does the context change your analysis of whether there is racially polarized voting? A. Given that there is ample data and all the quantitative aspects are appropriate, I would be the contextual information would not change the way I do the analysis. Q. Let's take a look at a specific example. Turn in your report to the document marked Cole Exhibit 2 to where on the bottom of the page it says "Page 40." At the top of the page is says "Table 2 (cont.), Member Elections 2013-2017, Summary of EI and HPA Racial Bloc Voting Analysis." When you say "EI," that refers to ecological inference, correct? A. Correct.
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	example to discuss at this moment, let's keep it to that as an example of. So would you repeat your question then? Q. Yes. One hypothetical election, one contest, a majority of White voters and a majority of Black voters vote for the same candidate, that is not racially polarized voting, is that the only scenario in which there will not be racially polarized voting? A. I don't know what you mean by that. Q. Well, I'm asking for your working definition of "racially polarized voting" so that I can understand what you would need to see to conclude that an election was not racially polarized. So if a racially polarized	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	might report it, but it's not my job to figure out the reasons why. Q. In a single election, for example, does the context change your analysis of whether there is racially polarized voting? A. Given that there is ample data and all the quantitative aspects are appropriate, I would be the contextual information would not change the way I do the analysis. Q. Let's take a look at a specific example. Turn in your report to the document marked Cole Exhibit 2 to where on the bottom of the page it says "Page 40." At the top of the page is says "Table 2 (cont.), Member Elections 2013-2017, Summary of EI and HPA Racial Bloc Voting Analysis." When you say "EI," that refers to ecological inference, correct?

1			
1	Page 62 Cole	1	Page 64 Cole
1		1	
2	performed using the ecological inference	$\frac{2}{2}$	non-Hispanic Black voters voting for
3	technique, correct?	3	candidate, EI" for the "Seat of Moses
4	A. Correct. That's one of the	4	Friedman" in 2013, do you see where I'm
5	analyses reported in this table.	5	looking?
6	Q. In the middle of the page	6	A. I do.
7	beneath May 21, 2013, do you see that table?	7	Q. You're reporting that 73.9
8	A. I do.	8	percent of non-Hispanic Black voters voted
9	Q. The first column has a title	9	for a candidate named MaraLuz Corado; is
10	that says "Percent Latino Voters Voting for	10	that correct?
11	Candidate, EI." Does that mean that this	11	A. Correct.
12	column reports your estimates using the	12	Q. You're reporting your conclusion
13	ecological inference technique?	13	that 29.3 percent of non-Hispanic Black
14	A. Yes.	14	voters voted for a candidate named Margaret
15	Q. Moving over one column where the	15	Tuck, correct?
16	column is entitled "Percent NH Black Voters	16	MR. GROSSMAN: Objection.
17	Voting for Candidate, EI," does that column	17	A. You're going to have to repeat
18	report the results of your ecological	18	that.
19	inference analysis for non-Hispanic Black	19	Q. In this column are you reporting
20	voters; is that what that means?	20	your conclusion that 29.3 percent of
21	A. Yes.	21	non-Hispanic Black voters voted for
22	Q. And the next column over,	22	candidate Margaret Tuck?
23	"Percent NH White Voting for White Voters	23	MR. GROSSMAN: Objection.
24	Voting for Candidate" and it says "EI," does	24	A. 29.3 is an estimate from the
25	that column report the results of your	25	ecological inference program of what percent
1	Page 63 Cole	1	Page 65 Cole
2	ecological inference analysis for the	2	
3	- ·		
	nercentage of non-Hispanic White voters		of non-Hispanic Black voters voted for Margaret Tuck.
	percentage of non-Hispanic White voters voting for a candidate in 2013?	3	Margaret Tuck.
4	voting for a candidate in 2013?	3 4	Margaret Tuck. Q. How did you generate that
4 5	voting for a candidate in 2013? A. Yes.	3 4 5	Margaret Tuck. Q. How did you generate that estimate?
4 5 6	voting for a candidate in 2013? A. Yes. Q. The next column over is	3 4 5 6	Margaret Tuck. Q. How did you generate that estimate? A. These estimates are generated
4 5 6 7	voting for a candidate in 2013? A. Yes. Q. The next column over is different. It says, "Percentage NH White	3 4 5 6 7	Margaret Tuck. Q. How did you generate that estimate? A. These estimates are generated with Gary King's program Ecological
4 5 6	voting for a candidate in 2013? A. Yes. Q. The next column over is different. It says, "Percentage NH White Voters Voting for Candidate, HPA." What	3 4 5 6 7 8	Margaret Tuck. Q. How did you generate that estimate? A. These estimates are generated with Gary King's program Ecological Inference.
4 5 6 7 8 9	voting for a candidate in 2013? A. Yes. Q. The next column over is different. It says, "Percentage NH White Voters Voting for Candidate, HPA." What does "HPA" stand for?	3 4 5 6 7	Margaret Tuck. Q. How did you generate that estimate? A. These estimates are generated with Gary King's program Ecological Inference. Q. Are you an expert in Professor
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4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	voting for a candidate in 2013? A. Yes. Q. The next column over is different. It says, "Percentage NH White Voters Voting for Candidate, HPA." What does "HPA" stand for? A. That stands for homogenous precinct analysis. Q. Does that column report the	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Margaret Tuck. Q. How did you generate that estimate? A. These estimates are generated with Gary King's program Ecological Inference. Q. Are you an expert in Professor King's Ecological Inference technique? A. What do you mean by "expert"? Q. Well, that's an interesting
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4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	voting for a candidate in 2013? A. Yes. Q. The next column over is different. It says, "Percentage NH White Voters Voting for Candidate, HPA." What does "HPA" stand for? A. That stands for homogenous precinct analysis. Q. Does that column report the result of your analysis using the homogenous precinct analysis for the percentage of non-Hispanic White voters voting for a particular candidate in 2013? A. Yes. Q. The final column says "Votes." What is that reporting? A. Those are the vote totals that each candidate received in the contest. Q. Do the numbers in the "Votes"	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Margaret Tuck. Q. How did you generate that estimate? A. These estimates are generated with Gary King's program Ecological Inference. Q. Are you an expert in Professor King's Ecological Inference technique? A. What do you mean by "expert"? Q. Well, that's an interesting question, I suppose. Why don't we take a few steps back before we get back to that question. What is Professor King's ecological inference technique? A. The methodology was developed in the late 1990s. It combines several statistical techniques; the method of bounds and a maximum likelihood, statistical methodology to provide can be used to
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	voting for a candidate in 2013? A. Yes. Q. The next column over is different. It says, "Percentage NH White Voters Voting for Candidate, HPA." What does "HPA" stand for? A. That stands for homogenous precinct analysis. Q. Does that column report the result of your analysis using the homogenous precinct analysis for the percentage of non-Hispanic White voters voting for a particular candidate in 2013? A. Yes. Q. The final column says "Votes." What is that reporting? A. Those are the vote totals that each candidate received in the contest.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Margaret Tuck. Q. How did you generate that estimate? A. These estimates are generated with Gary King's program Ecological Inference. Q. Are you an expert in Professor King's Ecological Inference technique? A. What do you mean by "expert"? Q. Well, that's an interesting question, I suppose. Why don't we take a few steps back before we get back to that question. What is Professor King's ecological inference technique? A. The methodology was developed in the late 1990s. It combines several statistical techniques; the method of bounds and a maximum likelihood, statistical

	Page 66		Page 68
1	Page 66 Cole	1	Cole
2	an expert in using Professor King's	2	A. I don't recall.
3	Ecological Inference technique?	3	Q. Is EzI open-source software?
4	A. Again, in this context what do	4	A. I believe so.
5	you mean by "expert"?	5	Q. Have you downloaded Mods for the
6	Q. I guess the relevant question	6	software, M-O-D-S, modifications?
7	is: What do you mean by expert because this	7	A. I don't believe so.
8	is an expert report?	8	Q. Do you know who produces the
9	Do you consider yourself to be	9	software?
10	an expert in the use of Professor King's	10	A. I know who authored the
11	Ecological Inference technique?	11	software.
12	A. I'm an expert in the use of the	12	Q. Who authored the software?
13	technique.	13	A. Gary King.
14	Q. How many times have you	14	Q. Did you license it from Gary
15	performed an ecological inference analysis?	15	King?
16	A. That's an awfully broad	16	A. No.
17	question. Are you asking how many times I	17	Q. When did you obtain the program
18	ran it for this case?	18	from well, when did you obtain the
19	Q. No.	19	program?
20	How about we phrase it this way:	20	A. The program that I used for
21	In how many cases have you performed an	21	these analyses, I believe I obtained it
22	ecological inference analysis?	22	about five years ago.
23	A. Again, are you referring to	23	Q. Have you updated that software
24	cases that have actually been filed?	24	since then?
25	Q. Yes.	25	A. I have not.
1	Page 67 Cole	1	Page 69 Cole
$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	A. Approximately a dozen.	2	Q. What information do you need to
3	Q. Do you use a software program to	3	
5	Q. Do you use a software program to		inniif into the software to generate an HI
			input into the software to generate an EI
4	perform the King's Ecological Inference	4	estimate?
5	perform the King's Ecological Inference technique?	4 5	estimate? A. You need total votes cast, you
4 5 6	perform the King's Ecological Inference technique? A. I do.	4 5 6	estimate? A. You need total votes cast, you need proportion of the votes cast for a
4 5 6 7	perform the King's Ecological Inference technique? A. I do. Q. Does the software program have a	4 5 6 7	estimate? A. You need total votes cast, you need proportion of the votes cast for a particular candidate, you need proportion of
4 5 6 7 8	perform the King's Ecological Inference technique? A. I do. Q. Does the software program have a name?	4 5 6 7 8	estimate? A. You need total votes cast, you need proportion of the votes cast for a particular candidate, you need proportion of the racial percentage and you need turnout.
4 5 6 7	perform the King's Ecological Inference technique? A. I do. Q. Does the software program have a name? A. Yes.	4 5 6 7 8 9	estimate? A. You need total votes cast, you need proportion of the votes cast for a particular candidate, you need proportion of the racial percentage and you need turnout. Q. Did you have all of that
4 5 6 7 8 9	perform the King's Ecological Inference technique? A. I do. Q. Does the software program have a name?	4 5 6 7 8	estimate? A. You need total votes cast, you need proportion of the votes cast for a particular candidate, you need proportion of the racial percentage and you need turnout.
4 5 6 7 8 9 10	perform the King's Ecological Inference technique? A. I do. Q. Does the software program have a name? A. Yes. Q. What is it called?	4 5 6 7 8 9 10	estimate? A. You need total votes cast, you need proportion of the votes cast for a particular candidate, you need proportion of the racial percentage and you need turnout. Q. Did you have all of that information when you ran these EI estimates?
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	perform the King's Ecological Inference technique? A. I do. Q. Does the software program have a name? A. Yes. Q. What is it called? A. EzI.	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	estimate? A. You need total votes cast, you need proportion of the votes cast for a particular candidate, you need proportion of the racial percentage and you need turnout. Q. Did you have all of that information when you ran these EI estimates? A. Yes.
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	perform the King's Ecological Inference technique? A. I do. Q. Does the software program have a name? A. Yes. Q. What is it called? A. EzI. Q. Do you know what "EzI" stands	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	estimate? A. You need total votes cast, you need proportion of the votes cast for a particular candidate, you need proportion of the racial percentage and you need turnout. Q. Did you have all of that information when you ran these EI estimates? A. Yes. Q. What information did you input
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4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	perform the King's Ecological Inference technique? A. I do. Q. Does the software program have a name? A. Yes. Q. What is it called? A. EzI. Q. Do you know what "EzI" stands for? MR. GROSSMAN: I think it's the word "easy" followed by the letter I; is that correct?	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	estimate? A. You need total votes cast, you need proportion of the votes cast for a particular candidate, you need proportion of the racial percentage and you need turnout. Q. Did you have all of that information when you ran these EI estimates? A. Yes. Q. What information did you input for turnout? A. Total number of votes as a function of total CVAP. Q. What do you mean "as a function
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	perform the King's Ecological Inference technique? A. I do. Q. Does the software program have a name? A. Yes. Q. What is it called? A. EzI. Q. Do you know what "EzI" stands for? MR. GROSSMAN: I think it's the word "easy" followed by the letter I; is that correct? THE WITNESS: No.	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	estimate? A. You need total votes cast, you need proportion of the votes cast for a particular candidate, you need proportion of the racial percentage and you need turnout. Q. Did you have all of that information when you ran these EI estimates? A. Yes. Q. What information did you input for turnout? A. Total number of votes as a function of total CVAP.
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4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	perform the King's Ecological Inference technique? A. I do. Q. Does the software program have a name? A. Yes. Q. What is it called? A. EzI. Q. Do you know what "EzI" stands for? MR. GROSSMAN: I think it's the word "easy" followed by the letter I; is that correct? THE WITNESS: No. MR. GROSSMAN: It's EzI. (Record read.) A. I actually don't.	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	estimate? A. You need total votes cast, you need proportion of the votes cast for a particular candidate, you need proportion of the racial percentage and you need turnout. Q. Did you have all of that information when you ran these EI estimates? A. Yes. Q. What information did you input for turnout? A. Total number of votes as a function of total CVAP. Q. What do you mean "as a function of"? A. Related to the voting age population. Q. By "CVAP" you mean citizen
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1	Page 70		Page 72
1	Cole	1	Cole
2	A. Divided by.	2	to perform the ecological inference
3	Q. Divided by, okay.	3	analysis, correct?
4	Does that tell you information	4	A. Correct.
5	about the turnout by racial category?	5	Q. In paragraph 26 of your report
6	A. What do you mean "does that tell	6	you say that one of the advantages of
7	you"?	7	ecological inference is that "measures of
8	Q. Does that data tell you any	8	the statistical accuracy of the estimates
9	information about the turnout by racial	9	can be generated." Do you see that?
10	category?	10	A. What paragraph are you reading
11	A. Those data by itself do not.	11	from?
12	Q. Are you able to estimate turnout	12	Q. 26.
13	by racial category?	13	A. It's page 26. What paragraph?
14	A. Yes.	14	Q. Sorry.
15	Q. How do you do that?	15	A. Or are you talking about
16	A. That's part of what the	16	paragraph 26?
17	ecological inference program can do.	17	Q. I'm talking about paragraph 26.
18	Q. Did you generate estimates of	18	A. I'm sorry.
19	the turnout by racial category for the 2013	19	Q. Page 11, paragraph 26, the
20	races?	20	second to last sentence of the paragraph, I
21	A. That's part of the output.	21	can read it, it says, "Additional advantages
22	Q. Did you report that in your	22	of EI are that estimates of RBV can be
23	report?	23	generated for each precinct or polling place
24	A. I did not.	24	and that measures of the statistical
25	Q. Why not?	25	accuracy of the estimates can be generated."
	Page 71		Page 73
1	Cole	1	Cole
2	A. That's not a main focus of my	2	Are you with me?
3	inquiry.	2	A. I am.
1 2	mqui j.	3	A. I alli.
4		4	
	Q. Do you have that information?		Q. What do you mean by "measures of
4	Q. Do you have that information?A. I captured that information,	4	Q. What do you mean by "measures of the statistical accuracy of the estimates"?
4 5	Q. Do you have that information?	4 5	Q. What do you mean by "measures of the statistical accuracy of the estimates"?
4 5 6	Q. Do you have that information?A. I captured that information,yes.	4 5 6	Q. What do you mean by "measures of the statistical accuracy of the estimates"? A. What Gary King's EI program can
4 5 6 7	Q. Do you have that information?A. I captured that information,yes.Q. How did you capture it?	4 5 6 7	Q. What do you mean by "measures of the statistical accuracy of the estimates"? A. What Gary King's EI program can do is generate a measure called it's an
4 5 6 7 8	Q. Do you have that information?A. I captured that information,yes.Q. How did you capture it?A. It's saved in a file.	4 5 6 7 8	Q. What do you mean by "measures of the statistical accuracy of the estimates"? A. What Gary King's EI program can do is generate a measure called it's an error term, it's a standard error, that is
4 5 6 7 8 9	 Q. Do you have that information? A. I captured that information, yes. Q. How did you capture it? A. It's saved in a file. Q. On your computer? 	4 5 6 7 8 9	Q. What do you mean by "measures of the statistical accuracy of the estimates"? A. What Gary King's EI program can do is generate a measure called it's an error term, it's a standard error, that is an index of the statistical accuracy of the
4 5 6 7 8 9 10	 Q. Do you have that information? A. I captured that information, yes. Q. How did you capture it? A. It's saved in a file. Q. On your computer? A. Yes. 	4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Q. What do you mean by "measures of the statistical accuracy of the estimates"? A. What Gary King's EI program can do is generate a measure called it's an error term, it's a standard error, that is an index of the statistical accuracy of the estimate.
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4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	 Q. Do you have that information? A. I captured that information, yes. Q. How did you capture it? A. It's saved in a file. Q. On your computer? A. Yes. Q. Was there any other data that you required, but were not provided to perform the ecological inference analysis for 2013? MR. GROSSMAN: Objection. 	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Q. What do you mean by "measures of the statistical accuracy of the estimates"? A. What Gary King's EI program can do is generate a measure called it's an error term, it's a standard error, that is an index of the statistical accuracy of the estimate. Q. Did you measure the statistical accuracy of the estimates for the 2013 races? A. Yes. They're part of the output.
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4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Q. Do you have that information? A. I captured that information, yes. Q. How did you capture it? A. It's saved in a file. Q. On your computer? A. Yes. Q. Was there any other data that you required, but were not provided to perform the ecological inference analysis for 2013? MR. GROSSMAN: Objection. A. Could you repeat that? Q. Yes. Was there any data that you needed that you weren't provided to perform the ecological inference analysis for 2013?	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Q. What do you mean by "measures of the statistical accuracy of the estimates"? A. What Gary King's EI program can do is generate a measure called it's an error term, it's a standard error, that is an index of the statistical accuracy of the estimate. Q. Did you measure the statistical accuracy of the estimates for the 2013 races? A. Yes. They're part of the output. Q. Did you report the measures of the statistical accuracy of the estimates in 2013? A. They're not reported here. Q. Why not?
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	Page 74		Page 76
1	Cole	1	Cole
1	are?	2	A. A confidence interval is a bound
3	A. I can report to you a range of	3	that is put on your point estimate that
1	the errors. I don't know the specific ones	4	gives you a level of confidence in your
	per estimate off the top of my head.	5	result.
6	Q. All right.	6	Q. How is a confidence interval
7	Do you have a document that does	7	determined?
8	set out the standard errors for the	8	A. Confidence interval is
9	estimates for the 2013 election?	9	determined by using some measure of error.
10	A. It's part of the output.	10	You use that to create a bound to the point
11	Q. So you have that retained in a	11	estimate.
12	file someplace?	12	Q. Do you use the standard error
13	A. I do.	13	that you testified about earlier to generate
14	Q. What would be the range of the	14	confidence intervals?
	standard errors that you referred to for May	15	A. You could.
16	21, 2013 elections?	16	Q. Could you do something else?
17	A. If I recall correctly, I believe	17	A. There are other measures of
	they were less than one up to maybe	18	error that you could use.
1	approximately five, but that's that's my	19	Q. Did you calculate confidence
	recollection.	20	intervals for your estimates for the 2013
21	Q. Would that recollection of the	21	races?
1	range of standard errors apply to all races	22	A. I did not.
	that you analyzed for 2013?	23	Q. And you don't report any
24	A. I think that's the range for the	24	confidence intervals for any of the
25	18 estimates. Again, that's just an	25	estimates in your report, right?
1	Page 75 Cole	1	Page 77 Cole
1 2		1 2	A. That's correct.
	estimate of the range. I don't recall the exact numbers.	3	Q. Why did you not calculate
4	Q. Are you familiar with the phrase	4	confidence intervals?
	"point estimate"; if I say that, do you know		confidence intervals:
)		\	A They're not required as part of
		5	A. They're not required as part of
6	what that means?	6	a report of this nature.
6 7	what that means? A. I do.	6 7	a report of this nature. Q. How confident are you in the
6 7 8	what that means? A. I do. Q. What is a point estimate?	6 7 8	a report of this nature. Q. How confident are you in the accuracy of your estimates?
6 7 8 9	what that means? A. I do. Q. What is a point estimate? A. A point estimate is an estimate	6 7 8 9	a report of this nature. Q. How confident are you in the accuracy of your estimates? A. Given the standard errors that I
6 7 8 9 10	what that means? A. I do. Q. What is a point estimate? A. A point estimate is an estimate generated by typically a sample from a	6 7 8	a report of this nature. Q. How confident are you in the accuracy of your estimates? A. Given the standard errors that I saw, I feel confident in these point
6 7 8 9 10 11	what that means? A. I do. Q. What is a point estimate? A. A point estimate is an estimate	6 7 8 9 10 11	a report of this nature. Q. How confident are you in the accuracy of your estimates? A. Given the standard errors that I saw, I feel confident in these point estimates.
6 7 8 9 10 11	what that means? A. I do. Q. What is a point estimate? A. A point estimate is an estimate generated by typically a sample from a larger set of data. It's an estimate of	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	a report of this nature. Q. How confident are you in the accuracy of your estimates? A. Given the standard errors that I saw, I feel confident in these point estimates. Q. How do you calculate an EI
6 7 8 9 10 11	what that means? A. I do. Q. What is a point estimate? A. A point estimate is an estimate generated by typically a sample from a larger set of data. It's an estimate of what the true value of the measure of	6 7 8 9 10 11	a report of this nature. Q. How confident are you in the accuracy of your estimates? A. Given the standard errors that I saw, I feel confident in these point estimates. Q. How do you calculate an EI estimate using Professor King's software
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	what that means? A. I do. Q. What is a point estimate? A. A point estimate is an estimate generated by typically a sample from a larger set of data. It's an estimate of what the true value of the measure of interest is.	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	a report of this nature. Q. How confident are you in the accuracy of your estimates? A. Given the standard errors that I saw, I feel confident in these point estimates. Q. How do you calculate an EI estimate using Professor King's software without generating a confidence interval?
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	what that means? A. I do. Q. What is a point estimate? A. A point estimate is an estimate generated by typically a sample from a larger set of data. It's an estimate of what the true value of the measure of interest is. Q. So for the 2013 election where you report 73.9 percent of non-Hispanic	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	a report of this nature. Q. How confident are you in the accuracy of your estimates? A. Given the standard errors that I saw, I feel confident in these point estimates. Q. How do you calculate an EI estimate using Professor King's software without generating a confidence interval?
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	what that means? A. I do. Q. What is a point estimate? A. A point estimate is an estimate generated by typically a sample from a larger set of data. It's an estimate of what the true value of the measure of interest is. Q. So for the 2013 election where you report 73.9 percent of non-Hispanic Black voters voting for candidate MaraLuz	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	a report of this nature. Q. How confident are you in the accuracy of your estimates? A. Given the standard errors that I saw, I feel confident in these point estimates. Q. How do you calculate an EI estimate using Professor King's software without generating a confidence interval? A. You generate the standard errors.
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6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	what that means? A. I do. Q. What is a point estimate? A. A point estimate is an estimate generated by typically a sample from a larger set of data. It's an estimate of what the true value of the measure of interest is. Q. So for the 2013 election where you report 73.9 percent of non-Hispanic Black voters voting for candidate MaraLuz Corado, is 73.9 a point estimate? A. It is.	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	a report of this nature. Q. How confident are you in the accuracy of your estimates? A. Given the standard errors that I saw, I feel confident in these point estimates. Q. How do you calculate an EI estimate using Professor King's software without generating a confidence interval? A. You generate the standard errors. Q. So is it correct that if you hadn't calculated a confidence interval,
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6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	what that means? A. I do. Q. What is a point estimate? A. A point estimate is an estimate generated by typically a sample from a larger set of data. It's an estimate of what the true value of the measure of interest is. Q. So for the 2013 election where you report 73.9 percent of non-Hispanic Black voters voting for candidate MaraLuz Corado, is 73.9 a point estimate? A. It is. Q. Are all of the figures in these columns point estimates?	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	a report of this nature. Q. How confident are you in the accuracy of your estimates? A. Given the standard errors that I saw, I feel confident in these point estimates. Q. How do you calculate an EI estimate using Professor King's software without generating a confidence interval? A. You generate the standard errors. Q. So is it correct that if you hadn't calculated a confidence interval, that means you also have not determined any particular confidence level for these
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	what that means? A. I do. Q. What is a point estimate? A. A point estimate is an estimate generated by typically a sample from a larger set of data. It's an estimate of what the true value of the measure of interest is. Q. So for the 2013 election where you report 73.9 percent of non-Hispanic Black voters voting for candidate MaraLuz Corado, is 73.9 a point estimate? A. It is. Q. Are all of the figures in these columns point estimates? A. In the EI columns, yes.	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	a report of this nature. Q. How confident are you in the accuracy of your estimates? A. Given the standard errors that I saw, I feel confident in these point estimates. Q. How do you calculate an EI estimate using Professor King's software without generating a confidence interval? A. You generate the standard errors. Q. So is it correct that if you hadn't calculated a confidence interval, that means you also have not determined any particular confidence level for these estimates?
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	what that means? A. I do. Q. What is a point estimate? A. A point estimate is an estimate generated by typically a sample from a larger set of data. It's an estimate of what the true value of the measure of interest is. Q. So for the 2013 election where you report 73.9 percent of non-Hispanic Black voters voting for candidate MaraLuz Corado, is 73.9 a point estimate? A. It is. Q. Are all of the figures in these columns point estimates? A. In the EI columns, yes. Q. Are you familiar with the	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	a report of this nature. Q. How confident are you in the accuracy of your estimates? A. Given the standard errors that I saw, I feel confident in these point estimates. Q. How do you calculate an EI estimate using Professor King's software without generating a confidence interval? A. You generate the standard errors. Q. So is it correct that if you hadn't calculated a confidence interval, that means you also have not determined any particular confidence level for these estimates? A. I'm going to answer your

	Page 78		Page 80
1	Cole	1	Cole
2	for his estimates, and he states there that	2	A. Given Gary King's guidance, we
3	given the underlying distribution that is	3	could come up with the approximation to a
4	assumed for his model, that exact confidence	4	confidence interval for these data.
5	intervals are not appropriate. They're	5	Q. So you could generate
6	going to be approximations.	6	approximate confidence intervals for your
7	So to answer your question	7	estimates for the 2013 election?
8	to that's how I'm going to answer your	8	A. Yes.
9	question.	9	Q. But you did not generate
10	Q. All right. Let's take that in	10	approximate confidence intervals for the
11	pieces.	11	2013 election, correct?
12	First in reference to Professor	12	A. I reviewed the standard errors
13	King's 1997 book, are you aware of any	13	that were produced by EI and determined that
14	further work that has been done on the	14	they were small enough to have confidence in
15	ecological inference technique in the last	15	these estimates.
16	20 years?	16	Q. But you did not generate
17	A. Yes, I am.	17	approximate confidence intervals for the
18	Q. Are you aware of any additional	18	estimates for the 2013 election, correct?
19	work that has been done with specific	19	A. I did not generate approximate
20	reference to confidence intervals?	20	confidence intervals in writing, but I
21	A. Standard errors, but not	21	examined the standard errors for each
22	necessarily confidence intervals.	22	estimate.
23	Q. What do you mean by that?	23	Q. So one more time, you did not
24	A. I mean in articles published	24	generate approximate confidence intervals
25	since 1997, authors refer to the standard	25	for the 2013 election estimates and write it
	Page 79		Page 81
1	Cole	1	Cole
2	Cole errors are generated with the technique, but	2	Cole down?
2 3	Cole errors are generated with the technique, but not necessarily getting into setting up	2 3	Cole down? A. I did not write them down,
2 3 4	Cole errors are generated with the technique, but not necessarily getting into setting up confidence intervals.	2 3 4	Cole down? A. I did not write them down, that's correct.
2 3 4 5	Cole errors are generated with the technique, but not necessarily getting into setting up confidence intervals. Q. If I use the term "confidence"	2 3 4 5	Cole down? A. I did not write them down, that's correct. Q. Did you generate approximate
2 3 4 5 6	Cole errors are generated with the technique, but not necessarily getting into setting up confidence intervals. Q. If I use the term "confidence level," do you know what that means?	2 3 4 5 6	Cole down? A. I did not write them down, that's correct. Q. Did you generate approximate confidence intervals in your mind?
2 3 4 5 6 7	Cole errors are generated with the technique, but not necessarily getting into setting up confidence intervals. Q. If I use the term "confidence level," do you know what that means? A. Yes.	2 3 4 5 6 7	Cole down? A. I did not write them down, that's correct. Q. Did you generate approximate confidence intervals in your mind? A. I did.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Cole errors are generated with the technique, but not necessarily getting into setting up confidence intervals. Q. If I use the term "confidence level," do you know what that means? A. Yes. Q. So do you have an understanding	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Cole down? A. I did not write them down, that's correct. Q. Did you generate approximate confidence intervals in your mind? A. I did. Q. Do you recall what those
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cole errors are generated with the technique, but not necessarily getting into setting up confidence intervals. Q. If I use the term "confidence level," do you know what that means? A. Yes. Q. So do you have an understanding that a 95 percent confidence level is a	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cole down? A. I did not write them down, that's correct. Q. Did you generate approximate confidence intervals in your mind? A. I did. Q. Do you recall what those approximate confidence intervals were?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cole errors are generated with the technique, but not necessarily getting into setting up confidence intervals. Q. If I use the term "confidence level," do you know what that means? A. Yes. Q. So do you have an understanding that a 95 percent confidence level is a standard confidence level in social science	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cole down? A. I did not write them down, that's correct. Q. Did you generate approximate confidence intervals in your mind? A. I did. Q. Do you recall what those approximate confidence intervals were? A. I don't.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Cole errors are generated with the technique, but not necessarily getting into setting up confidence intervals. Q. If I use the term "confidence level," do you know what that means? A. Yes. Q. So do you have an understanding that a 95 percent confidence level is a standard confidence level in social science research?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Cole down? A. I did not write them down, that's correct. Q. Did you generate approximate confidence intervals in your mind? A. I did. Q. Do you recall what those approximate confidence intervals were? A. I don't. Q. Do you recall whether they were
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Cole errors are generated with the technique, but not necessarily getting into setting up confidence intervals. Q. If I use the term "confidence level," do you know what that means? A. Yes. Q. So do you have an understanding that a 95 percent confidence level is a standard confidence level in social science research? A. I'm going to answer it, it	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Cole down? A. I did not write them down, that's correct. Q. Did you generate approximate confidence intervals in your mind? A. I did. Q. Do you recall what those approximate confidence intervals were? A. I don't. Q. Do you recall whether they were large confidence intervals?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Cole errors are generated with the technique, but not necessarily getting into setting up confidence intervals. Q. If I use the term "confidence level," do you know what that means? A. Yes. Q. So do you have an understanding that a 95 percent confidence level is a standard confidence level in social science research? A. I'm going to answer it, it depends.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Cole down? A. I did not write them down, that's correct. Q. Did you generate approximate confidence intervals in your mind? A. I did. Q. Do you recall what those approximate confidence intervals were? A. I don't. Q. Do you recall whether they were large confidence intervals? A. There was a range of confidence
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Cole errors are generated with the technique, but not necessarily getting into setting up confidence intervals. Q. If I use the term "confidence level," do you know what that means? A. Yes. Q. So do you have an understanding that a 95 percent confidence level is a standard confidence level in social science research? A. I'm going to answer it, it depends. Q. It depends on what?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Cole down? A. I did not write them down, that's correct. Q. Did you generate approximate confidence intervals in your mind? A. I did. Q. Do you recall what those approximate confidence intervals were? A. I don't. Q. Do you recall whether they were large confidence intervals? A. There was a range of confidence intervals, but I felt they were tight enough
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Cole errors are generated with the technique, but not necessarily getting into setting up confidence intervals. Q. If I use the term "confidence level," do you know what that means? A. Yes. Q. So do you have an understanding that a 95 percent confidence level is a standard confidence level in social science research? A. I'm going to answer it, it depends. Q. It depends on what? A. Depends upon what area of	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Cole down? A. I did not write them down, that's correct. Q. Did you generate approximate confidence intervals in your mind? A. I did. Q. Do you recall what those approximate confidence intervals were? A. I don't. Q. Do you recall whether they were large confidence intervals? A. There was a range of confidence intervals, but I felt they were tight enough to have confidence in these results.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	cole errors are generated with the technique, but not necessarily getting into setting up confidence intervals. Q. If I use the term "confidence level," do you know what that means? A. Yes. Q. So do you have an understanding that a 95 percent confidence level is a standard confidence level in social science research? A. I'm going to answer it, it depends. Q. It depends on what? A. Depends upon what area of inquiry you're talking about.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Cole down? A. I did not write them down, that's correct. Q. Did you generate approximate confidence intervals in your mind? A. I did. Q. Do you recall what those approximate confidence intervals were? A. I don't. Q. Do you recall whether they were large confidence intervals? A. There was a range of confidence intervals, but I felt they were tight enough to have confidence in these results. Q. How confident in these results
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Cole errors are generated with the technique, but not necessarily getting into setting up confidence intervals. Q. If I use the term "confidence level," do you know what that means? A. Yes. Q. So do you have an understanding that a 95 percent confidence level is a standard confidence level in social science research? A. I'm going to answer it, it depends. Q. It depends on what? A. Depends upon what area of inquiry you're talking about. I'll give you some examples. If	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Cole down? A. I did not write them down, that's correct. Q. Did you generate approximate confidence intervals in your mind? A. I did. Q. Do you recall what those approximate confidence intervals were? A. I don't. Q. Do you recall whether they were large confidence intervals? A. There was a range of confidence intervals, but I felt they were tight enough to have confidence in these results. Q. How confident in these results are you?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Cole errors are generated with the technique, but not necessarily getting into setting up confidence intervals. Q. If I use the term "confidence level," do you know what that means? A. Yes. Q. So do you have an understanding that a 95 percent confidence level is a standard confidence level in social science research? A. I'm going to answer it, it depends. Q. It depends on what? A. Depends upon what area of inquiry you're talking about. I'll give you some examples. If you have a directional hypothesis in social	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Cole down? A. I did not write them down, that's correct. Q. Did you generate approximate confidence intervals in your mind? A. I did. Q. Do you recall what those approximate confidence intervals were? A. I don't. Q. Do you recall whether they were large confidence intervals? A. There was a range of confidence intervals, but I felt they were tight enough to have confidence in these results. Q. How confident in these results are you? A. What do you mean by "confident"?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Cole errors are generated with the technique, but not necessarily getting into setting up confidence intervals. Q. If I use the term "confidence level," do you know what that means? A. Yes. Q. So do you have an understanding that a 95 percent confidence level is a standard confidence level in social science research? A. I'm going to answer it, it depends. Q. It depends on what? A. Depends upon what area of inquiry you're talking about. I'll give you some examples. If you have a directional hypothesis in social sciences, a 90 percent confidence interval	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Cole down? A. I did not write them down, that's correct. Q. Did you generate approximate confidence intervals in your mind? A. I did. Q. Do you recall what those approximate confidence intervals were? A. I don't. Q. Do you recall whether they were large confidence intervals? A. There was a range of confidence intervals, but I felt they were tight enough to have confidence in these results. Q. How confident in these results are you? A. What do you mean by "confident"? Q. Are you very confident in these
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	cole errors are generated with the technique, but not necessarily getting into setting up confidence intervals. Q. If I use the term "confidence level," do you know what that means? A. Yes. Q. So do you have an understanding that a 95 percent confidence level is a standard confidence level in social science research? A. I'm going to answer it, it depends. Q. It depends on what? A. Depends upon what area of inquiry you're talking about. I'll give you some examples. If you have a directional hypothesis in social sciences, a 90 percent confidence interval can be set up. In the area of assessing the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Cole down? A. I did not write them down, that's correct. Q. Did you generate approximate confidence intervals in your mind? A. I did. Q. Do you recall what those approximate confidence intervals were? A. I don't. Q. Do you recall whether they were large confidence intervals? A. There was a range of confidence intervals, but I felt they were tight enough to have confidence in these results. Q. How confident in these results are you? A. What do you mean by "confident"? Q. Are you very confident in these results?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	cole errors are generated with the technique, but not necessarily getting into setting up confidence intervals. Q. If I use the term "confidence level," do you know what that means? A. Yes. Q. So do you have an understanding that a 95 percent confidence level is a standard confidence level in social science research? A. I'm going to answer it, it depends. Q. It depends on what? A. Depends upon what area of inquiry you're talking about. I'll give you some examples. If you have a directional hypothesis in social sciences, a 90 percent confidence interval can be set up. In the area of assessing the randomness of a sample, lower confidence	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Cole down? A. I did not write them down, that's correct. Q. Did you generate approximate confidence intervals in your mind? A. I did. Q. Do you recall what those approximate confidence intervals were? A. I don't. Q. Do you recall whether they were large confidence intervals? A. There was a range of confidence intervals, but I felt they were tight enough to have confidence in these results. Q. How confident in these results are you? A. What do you mean by "confident"? Q. Are you very confident in these results? A. Yes.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	cole errors are generated with the technique, but not necessarily getting into setting up confidence intervals. Q. If I use the term "confidence level," do you know what that means? A. Yes. Q. So do you have an understanding that a 95 percent confidence level is a standard confidence level in social science research? A. I'm going to answer it, it depends. Q. It depends on what? A. Depends upon what area of inquiry you're talking about. I'll give you some examples. If you have a directional hypothesis in social sciences, a 90 percent confidence interval can be set up. In the area of assessing the randomness of a sample, lower confidence intervals are often used.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Cole down? A. I did not write them down, that's correct. Q. Did you generate approximate confidence intervals in your mind? A. I did. Q. Do you recall what those approximate confidence intervals were? A. I don't. Q. Do you recall whether they were large confidence intervals? A. There was a range of confidence intervals, but I felt they were tight enough to have confidence in these results. Q. How confident in these results are you? A. What do you mean by "confident"? Q. Are you very confident in these results? A. Yes. Q. So you are very confident in
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	cole errors are generated with the technique, but not necessarily getting into setting up confidence intervals. Q. If I use the term "confidence level," do you know what that means? A. Yes. Q. So do you have an understanding that a 95 percent confidence level is a standard confidence level in social science research? A. I'm going to answer it, it depends. Q. It depends on what? A. Depends upon what area of inquiry you're talking about. I'll give you some examples. If you have a directional hypothesis in social sciences, a 90 percent confidence interval can be set up. In the area of assessing the randomness of a sample, lower confidence intervals are often used. Q. Could you calculate confidence	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Cole down? A. I did not write them down, that's correct. Q. Did you generate approximate confidence intervals in your mind? A. I did. Q. Do you recall what those approximate confidence intervals were? A. I don't. Q. Do you recall whether they were large confidence intervals? A. There was a range of confidence intervals, but I felt they were tight enough to have confidence in these results. Q. How confident in these results are you? A. What do you mean by "confident"? Q. Are you very confident in these results? A. Yes. Q. So you are very confident in your estimate that Pierre Germain received
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	cole errors are generated with the technique, but not necessarily getting into setting up confidence intervals. Q. If I use the term "confidence level," do you know what that means? A. Yes. Q. So do you have an understanding that a 95 percent confidence level is a standard confidence level in social science research? A. I'm going to answer it, it depends. Q. It depends on what? A. Depends upon what area of inquiry you're talking about. I'll give you some examples. If you have a directional hypothesis in social sciences, a 90 percent confidence interval can be set up. In the area of assessing the randomness of a sample, lower confidence intervals are often used.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Cole down? A. I did not write them down, that's correct. Q. Did you generate approximate confidence intervals in your mind? A. I did. Q. Do you recall what those approximate confidence intervals were? A. I don't. Q. Do you recall whether they were large confidence intervals? A. There was a range of confidence intervals, but I felt they were tight enough to have confidence in these results. Q. How confident in these results are you? A. What do you mean by "confident"? Q. Are you very confident in these results? A. Yes. Q. So you are very confident in

1	Page 82 Cole	1	Page 84 Cole
1		1	
2	MR. GROSSMAN: Objection.	2	not confident in the overall pattern of
3	Q. Is that right?	3	results given the correlations, given the
4	A. I analyzed racially polarized	4	supplemental data that this reflects what's
5	voting in several ways for this report. I	5	going on.
6	did correlation analysis, I did EI, I did	6	Q. Okay. With specific reference
7	homogenous precinct analysis. I also did	7 8	to your estimate that 91.8 percent of
8	supplemental qualitative research. I took		non-Hispanic Black voters voted for Pierre
9	what is called a mixed method approach to	9	Germain in 2013, are you confident in that estimate?
10	doing this study, which has been prevalent	10	
11	now for about 20 years, where you use both	11	A. Given that the estimate is
12	quantitative and qualitative information to	12	disparate from the other pieces of data and
13	assess some research question.	13	results, I'm not confident.
14	Q. Okay. But with respect to your	14	Q. Did you do something different
15	EI analysis, are you very confident in your	15	in your EI analysis of 2013 that you did not
16	estimate that Pierre Germain received 91.8	16	do for other years?
17	percent of Black voters votes in the 2013	17	A. I performed it the same way I
18	election?	18	did the other years.
19	A. Given these other kinds of data	19	Q. Did you use the same data for
20 21	and results that I have, I find that these	20 21	the 2013 election that you used for the
22	estimates don't square with the other	22	other years? A. How could you use the same data?
23	approaches. As a matter of fact I'm just going to leave it at that.	23	A. How could you use the same data?Q. Did you use the same sort of
$\begin{vmatrix} 23 \\ 24 \end{vmatrix}$	Q. Does that mean you are not	24	data?
25	confident that Pierre Germain receive 91.8	25	A. The same sort of data, yes.
25	confident that I felle Germani receive 71.0	23	71. The same soft of data, yes.
		1	
1	Page 83	1	Page 85
1 2	Cole	1 2	Cole
2	Cole percent of Black voters votes in 2013?	2	Cole Q. So you used the same sort of
2 3	Cole percent of Black voters votes in 2013? A. I think at one point of my	2 3	Cole Q. So you used the same sort of data for the 2013 EI estimate that you used
2 3 4	Cole percent of Black voters votes in 2013? A. I think at one point of my report I wrote that I felt that these	2 3 4	Cole Q. So you used the same sort of data for the 2013 EI estimate that you used for the other years, correct?
2 3 4 5	Cole percent of Black voters votes in 2013? A. I think at one point of my report I wrote that I felt that these results were inconclusive.	2 3 4 5	Cole Q. So you used the same sort of data for the 2013 EI estimate that you used for the other years, correct? A. Correct.
2 3 4	Cole percent of Black voters votes in 2013? A. I think at one point of my report I wrote that I felt that these results were inconclusive. Q. If these results are	2 3 4	Cole Q. So you used the same sort of data for the 2013 EI estimate that you used for the other years, correct? A. Correct. Q. But you are not confident in
2 3 4 5 6 7	Cole percent of Black voters votes in 2013? A. I think at one point of my report I wrote that I felt that these results were inconclusive. Q. If these results are inconclusive, does that mean that you are	2 3 4 5 6	Cole Q. So you used the same sort of data for the 2013 EI estimate that you used for the other years, correct? A. Correct. Q. But you are not confident in your EI estimates for the 2013 election; is
2 3 4 5 6	Cole percent of Black voters votes in 2013? A. I think at one point of my report I wrote that I felt that these results were inconclusive. Q. If these results are	2 3 4 5 6 7	Cole Q. So you used the same sort of data for the 2013 EI estimate that you used for the other years, correct? A. Correct. Q. But you are not confident in
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Cole percent of Black voters votes in 2013? A. I think at one point of my report I wrote that I felt that these results were inconclusive. Q. If these results are inconclusive, does that mean that you are not confident in your estimate that Pierre	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Cole Q. So you used the same sort of data for the 2013 EI estimate that you used for the other years, correct? A. Correct. Q. But you are not confident in your EI estimates for the 2013 election; is that right?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cole percent of Black voters votes in 2013? A. I think at one point of my report I wrote that I felt that these results were inconclusive. Q. If these results are inconclusive, does that mean that you are not confident in your estimate that Pierre Germain received 91.8 percent of Black	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cole Q. So you used the same sort of data for the 2013 EI estimate that you used for the other years, correct? A. Correct. Q. But you are not confident in your EI estimates for the 2013 election; is that right? A. That's right.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cole percent of Black voters votes in 2013? A. I think at one point of my report I wrote that I felt that these results were inconclusive. Q. If these results are inconclusive, does that mean that you are not confident in your estimate that Pierre Germain received 91.8 percent of Black voters votes in 2013?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cole Q. So you used the same sort of data for the 2013 EI estimate that you used for the other years, correct? A. Correct. Q. But you are not confident in your EI estimates for the 2013 election; is that right? A. That's right. Q. Before moving on, I had a
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Cole percent of Black voters votes in 2013? A. I think at one point of my report I wrote that I felt that these results were inconclusive. Q. If these results are inconclusive, does that mean that you are not confident in your estimate that Pierre Germain received 91.8 percent of Black voters votes in 2013? A. Could you repeat that?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Cole Q. So you used the same sort of data for the 2013 EI estimate that you used for the other years, correct? A. Correct. Q. But you are not confident in your EI estimates for the 2013 election; is that right? A. That's right. Q. Before moving on, I had a question about methodology.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Cole percent of Black voters votes in 2013? A. I think at one point of my report I wrote that I felt that these results were inconclusive. Q. If these results are inconclusive, does that mean that you are not confident in your estimate that Pierre Germain received 91.8 percent of Black voters votes in 2013? A. Could you repeat that? Q. If you regard these estimates as	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Cole Q. So you used the same sort of data for the 2013 EI estimate that you used for the other years, correct? A. Correct. Q. But you are not confident in your EI estimates for the 2013 election; is that right? A. That's right. Q. Before moving on, I had a question about methodology. In this table you report
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Cole percent of Black voters votes in 2013? A. I think at one point of my report I wrote that I felt that these results were inconclusive. Q. If these results are inconclusive, does that mean that you are not confident in your estimate that Pierre Germain received 91.8 percent of Black voters votes in 2013? A. Could you repeat that? Q. If you regard these estimates as inconclusive, does that mean that you are	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Cole Q. So you used the same sort of data for the 2013 EI estimate that you used for the other years, correct? A. Correct. Q. But you are not confident in your EI estimates for the 2013 election; is that right? A. That's right. Q. Before moving on, I had a question about methodology. In this table you report "Percentage of Latino voters voting for
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Cole percent of Black voters votes in 2013? A. I think at one point of my report I wrote that I felt that these results were inconclusive. Q. If these results are inconclusive, does that mean that you are not confident in your estimate that Pierre Germain received 91.8 percent of Black voters votes in 2013? A. Could you repeat that? Q. If you regard these estimates as inconclusive, does that mean that you are not confident that Pierre Germain received 91.8 percent of non-Hispanic Black voters votes in 2013?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Cole Q. So you used the same sort of data for the 2013 EI estimate that you used for the other years, correct? A. Correct. Q. But you are not confident in your EI estimates for the 2013 election; is that right? A. That's right. Q. Before moving on, I had a question about methodology. In this table you report "Percentage of Latino voters voting for candidate, EI," "Percentage non-Hispanic
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	Page 86		Page 88
1	Cole	1	Cole
2	Q. So if I were to add up the	2	NYSED, N-Y-S-E-D, the NYSED website.
3	percentage if I were to turn your	3	Q. Why is the racial makeup of the
4	percentage of Latino voters into real	4	schools relevant evidence with respect to
5	numbers and the percentage of Black voters	5	the economic ecological inference
6	into real numbers and the percentage of	6	analysis of the 2013 elections?
7	White voters into real numbers, they would	7	A. There are three kinds of
8	not add up to the total vote count in the	8	quantitative analyses that I did;
9	last column?	9	correlational, ecological inference and
10	A. That's right.	10	homogenous precinct analysis. From those
11	Q. Let's turn to page 28 of your	11	three sets of quantitative analyses, I
12	report. Paragraph 64 has an underlined	12	generated racial bloc voting racially
13	sentence that says, "Supplemental Evidence	13	polarized voting estimates.
14	Regarding Circumstances of the 2013 Board	14	Q. Is the racial makeup of the
15	Contests." Do you see that?	15	schools in the public school district
16	A. I do.	16	relevant to your ecological inference
17	Q. What is "supplemental evidence"?	17	analysis?
18	A. This is evidence that I	18	A. I wasn't finished answering.
19	collected to give factual context to the	19	Q. Okay.
20	racial bloc voting estimates.	20	A. When you posed the question to
21	Q. Is there some recognized method	21	me, all you cited was EI, and I just want to
22	of collecting and analyzing supplemental	22	clarify that you mentioned ecological
23	evidence that I could find in the literature	23	inference. There are other quantitative
24	around ecological inference analysis?	24	measures that I used; the correlational, EI
25	A. Not necessarily an ecological	25	and HPA.
	Page 87		Page 89
1	Cole	1	Cole
2	Cole inference analysis, but in terms of mixed	2	Cole Q. Right.
2 3	Cole inference analysis, but in terms of mixed method methodologies, yes.	2 3	Cole Q. Right. I'm interested in EI because you
2 3 4	Cole inference analysis, but in terms of mixed method methodologies, yes. Q. Did you follow some	2 3 4	Cole Q. Right. I'm interested in EI because you testified you're not confident in your
2 3 4 5	Cole inference analysis, but in terms of mixed method methodologies, yes. Q. Did you follow some professionally recognized methodology in	2 3 4 5	Cole Q. Right. I'm interested in EI because you testified you're not confident in your estimates using EI for the 2013 election.
2 3 4 5 6	Cole inference analysis, but in terms of mixed method methodologies, yes. Q. Did you follow some professionally recognized methodology in analyzing and collecting supplemental	2 3 4 5 6	Cole Q. Right. I'm interested in EI because you testified you're not confident in your estimates using EI for the 2013 election. The question is: Is the racial
2 3 4 5 6 7	Cole inference analysis, but in terms of mixed method methodologies, yes. Q. Did you follow some professionally recognized methodology in analyzing and collecting supplemental evidence regarding the 2013 board contests?	2 3 4 5 6 7	Cole Q. Right. I'm interested in EI because you testified you're not confident in your estimates using EI for the 2013 election. The question is: Is the racial makeup of the district's public school
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Cole inference analysis, but in terms of mixed method methodologies, yes. Q. Did you follow some professionally recognized methodology in analyzing and collecting supplemental evidence regarding the 2013 board contests? A. I did.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Cole Q. Right. I'm interested in EI because you testified you're not confident in your estimates using EI for the 2013 election. The question is: Is the racial makeup of the district's public school relative to ecological inference analysis of
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cole inference analysis, but in terms of mixed method methodologies, yes. Q. Did you follow some professionally recognized methodology in analyzing and collecting supplemental evidence regarding the 2013 board contests? A. I did. Q. What method was that?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cole Q. Right. I'm interested in EI because you testified you're not confident in your estimates using EI for the 2013 election. The question is: Is the racial makeup of the district's public school relative to ecological inference analysis of the 2013 election?
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Cole inference analysis, but in terms of mixed method methodologies, yes. Q. Did you follow some professionally recognized methodology in analyzing and collecting supplemental evidence regarding the 2013 board contests? A. I did. Q. What method was that? A. In collecting such evidence you want to use a representative sample of data and in this case in and around the particular contest at hand. Q. Do you believe that you had a representative sample of supplemental evidence regarding the 2013 election? A. With respect to the news articles, I do. Q. Do you not with respect to other types of supplemental evidence? A. Well, the other kind of supplemental evidence that I collected here	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Cole Q. Right. I'm interested in EI because you testified you're not confident in your estimates using EI for the 2013 election. The question is: Is the racial makeup of the district's public school relative to ecological inference analysis of the 2013 election? A. I think the two sets of information informed one another. I think it's so the supplemental information generates a factual context, the environment in which people are voting. You have a situation where public school advocates support a slate of candidates whose agenda is one that is largely favorable to public schools. My analyses indicate that those candidates always lose. You have another dimension to the community where slates of candidates

	Page 00		Page 02
1	Page 90 Cole	1	Page 92 Cole
2	public school advocates are invested in	2	people?
3	schools that are virtually all minority,	3	A. Not necessarily just them, but
4	you've got private school advocates	4	much of the material I see is from them.
5	promoting a slate of candidates, and	5	Q. So is that right, mainly
6	that private school interests lies in	6	Orthodox and Hasidic Jewish people?
7	schools that are virtually all White.	7	A. I'd probably go along with that.
8	I'm not finished. And I believe	8	Q. When you say "private school
9	that that kind of information is important	9	community," you mean mainly Orthodox and
10	for the court to consider.	10	Hasidic Jewish people?
11	Q. When you say "public school	11	A. I'd go along with that.
12	advocates," is that the same as a phrase you	12	MR. GROSSMAN: Off the record.
13	also use in your report "public school	13	(Discussion off the record.)
14	community"; do you recall that phrase?	14	Q. Turning back to the 2013
15	A. Yes.	15	election results reported on the bottom of
16	Q. Is everyone in the public school	16	page 40 of your report, let's walk through
17	community from your understanding Black and		these.
18	Latino?	18	Starting with the race for the
19	A. No.	19	seat of Moses Friedman in 2013, in the
20	Q. Are there White people that you	20	column "Percent Latino voters voting for
21	would say qualify as public school advocates	21	candidate, EI," you are not confident in
22	in your understanding?	22	your estimate that 99.6 percent of Latino
23	A. Yes.	23	voters voted for Margaret Tuck, correct?
24	Q. Does being a public school	24	A. That's not correct.
25	advocate say anything about whether a person	25	Q. Are you confident in your
1	Page 91 Cole	1	Page 93 Cole
	is Black or White?		
2	is Black or White?	2	estimate that 99.6 percent of the Latino
2 3	A. Not necessarily.	2 3	estimate that 99.6 percent of the Latino voters voted for Margaret Tuck in 2013?
2 3 4	A. Not necessarily.Q. When you say "private school	2 3 4	estimate that 99.6 percent of the Latino voters voted for Margaret Tuck in 2013? A. Yes.
2 3 4 5	A. Not necessarily.Q. When you say "private school interests," is that the same as the phrase	2 3 4 5	estimate that 99.6 percent of the Latino voters voted for Margaret Tuck in 2013? A. Yes. Q. But you are not confident in
2 3 4	A. Not necessarily. Q. When you say "private school interests," is that the same as the phrase "private school community" that you also use	2 3 4	estimate that 99.6 percent of the Latino voters voted for Margaret Tuck in 2013? A. Yes. Q. But you are not confident in your estimate that 29.3 percent of Black
2 3 4 5 6	A. Not necessarily.Q. When you say "private school interests," is that the same as the phrase	2 3 4 5 6	estimate that 99.6 percent of the Latino voters voted for Margaret Tuck in 2013? A. Yes. Q. But you are not confident in
2 3 4 5 6 7	A. Not necessarily. Q. When you say "private school interests," is that the same as the phrase "private school community" that you also use in your report? A. It's similar.	2 3 4 5 6 7	estimate that 99.6 percent of the Latino voters voted for Margaret Tuck in 2013? A. Yes. Q. But you are not confident in your estimate that 29.3 percent of Black voters voted for Margaret Tuck; is that
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	A. Not necessarily. Q. When you say "private school interests," is that the same as the phrase "private school community" that you also use in your report? A. It's similar.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	estimate that 99.6 percent of the Latino voters voted for Margaret Tuck in 2013? A. Yes. Q. But you are not confident in your estimate that 29.3 percent of Black voters voted for Margaret Tuck; is that correct?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	A. Not necessarily. Q. When you say "private school interests," is that the same as the phrase "private school community" that you also use in your report? A. It's similar. Q. When you say "private school	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	estimate that 99.6 percent of the Latino voters voted for Margaret Tuck in 2013? A. Yes. Q. But you are not confident in your estimate that 29.3 percent of Black voters voted for Margaret Tuck; is that correct? A. That's correct.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. Not necessarily. Q. When you say "private school interests," is that the same as the phrase "private school community" that you also use in your report? A. It's similar. Q. When you say "private school community," you mean Orthodox and Hasidic Jews in East Ramapo? A. Not necessarily. Q. Mainly Orthodox and Hasidic Jews? A. Much of the materials reviewed were spoken or written by folks of the Jewish faith. Q. By "private school community," do you mean mainly Orthodox and Hasidic Jewish people? A. The materials I found are generated largely by them, yes.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	estimate that 99.6 percent of the Latino voters voted for Margaret Tuck in 2013? A. Yes. Q. But you are not confident in your estimate that 29.3 percent of Black voters voted for Margaret Tuck; is that correct? A. That's correct. Q. Why are you confident in one estimate, but not the other? A. For one, the Latino information, when you compare these results with the correlation analysis, they're consistent. When you compare the estimates for the Black voters with the correlational evidence, they're not consistent. Q. Let's come back to that. I need your answers for the rest of these. Are you confident in your estimate that 30.5 percent of non-Hispanic White voters voted for Margaret Tuck?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	A. Not necessarily. Q. When you say "private school interests," is that the same as the phrase "private school community" that you also use in your report? A. It's similar. Q. When you say "private school community," you mean Orthodox and Hasidic Jews in East Ramapo? A. Not necessarily. Q. Mainly Orthodox and Hasidic Jews? A. Much of the materials reviewed were spoken or written by folks of the Jewish faith. Q. By "private school community," do you mean mainly Orthodox and Hasidic Jewish people? A. The materials I found are generated largely by them, yes. Q. Just so I understand, when you	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	estimate that 99.6 percent of the Latino voters voted for Margaret Tuck in 2013? A. Yes. Q. But you are not confident in your estimate that 29.3 percent of Black voters voted for Margaret Tuck; is that correct? A. That's correct. Q. Why are you confident in one estimate, but not the other? A. For one, the Latino information, when you compare these results with the correlation analysis, they're consistent. When you compare the estimates for the Black voters with the correlational evidence, they're not consistent. Q. Let's come back to that. I need your answers for the rest of these. Are you confident in your estimate that 30.5 percent of non-Hispanic White voters voted for Margaret Tuck? A. I am.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. Not necessarily. Q. When you say "private school interests," is that the same as the phrase "private school community" that you also use in your report? A. It's similar. Q. When you say "private school community," you mean Orthodox and Hasidic Jews in East Ramapo? A. Not necessarily. Q. Mainly Orthodox and Hasidic Jews? A. Much of the materials reviewed were spoken or written by folks of the Jewish faith. Q. By "private school community," do you mean mainly Orthodox and Hasidic Jewish people? A. The materials I found are generated largely by them, yes.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	estimate that 99.6 percent of the Latino voters voted for Margaret Tuck in 2013? A. Yes. Q. But you are not confident in your estimate that 29.3 percent of Black voters voted for Margaret Tuck; is that correct? A. That's correct. Q. Why are you confident in one estimate, but not the other? A. For one, the Latino information, when you compare these results with the correlation analysis, they're consistent. When you compare the estimates for the Black voters with the correlational evidence, they're not consistent. Q. Let's come back to that. I need your answers for the rest of these. Are you confident in your estimate that 30.5 percent of non-Hispanic White voters voted for Margaret Tuck?

1	Page 04		Page 06
1 1	Page 94 Cole	1	Page 96 Cole
2	in your estimate of the percentage of	2	for Black voters are not consistent with the
3	non-Hispanic Black voters?	3	correlation analyses.
4	A. That's correct.	4	Q. Are you saying that the
5	Q. Let's look at the seat of Nathan	5	correlation analysis is more reliable than
6	Losman, are you confident in your estimate	6	the ecological inference analysis?
7	that Eustache Clerveaux received 99.5	7	A. I'm not.
8	percent of voters voting of Latino	8	Q. Why would you strike that.
9	voters?	9	Do you give more weight to the
10	A. Yes.	10	correlation analysis than to the ecological
11	Q. And are you confident in your	11	inference analysis?
12	estimate that 30.2 percent of White voters	12	A. Not necessarily.
13	voted for Eustache Clerveaux?	13	Q. Are you giving more weight to
14	A. Yes.	14	the correlation analysis in your estimates
15	Q. Are you confident in your	15	for the percentage of Black voters than you
16	estimate that 7.6 percent of Black voters	16	are giving it in other categories?
17	voted for Eustache Clerveaux?	17	A. Not necessarily more weight.
18	A. No.	18	Q. Not necessarily more weight.
19	Q. Looking at the seat of Bernard	19	Are you crediting the
20	Charles, are you confident in your estimate	20	correlation analysis more than the
21	that 99.4 percent of Latino voters voted for	21	ecological inference analysis for your
22	Robert Forrest?	22	estimates of percentage of Black voters
23	A. Yes.	23	voting for the candidates in 2013?
24	Q. Are you confident in your	24	A. Not necessarily.
25	estimate that 31.6 percent of non-Hispanic	25	Q. What do you mean by "not
1	Page 95 Cole	1	Page 97 Cole
2	White voters voted for Robert Forrest?	2	necessarily"?
	A. Yes.		
3	A. IES.		
3 4		3	A. There is no formal weighting
4	Q. Are you confident in your	3 4	A. There is no formal weighting process. There is a discrepancy between the
4 5	Q. Are you confident in your estimate that 10.6 percent of non-Hispanic	3 4 5	A. There is no formal weighting process. There is a discrepancy between the two, which would lead me to have less
4	Q. Are you confident in your	3 4	A. There is no formal weighting process. There is a discrepancy between the two, which would lead me to have less confidence in the disparate Black findings.
4 5 6 7	Q. Are you confident in your estimate that 10.6 percent of non-Hispanic Black voters voted for Robert Forrest? A. No.	3 4 5 6	A. There is no formal weighting process. There is a discrepancy between the two, which would lead me to have less confidence in the disparate Black findings. Q. Why does the correlation
4 5 6	 Q. Are you confident in your estimate that 10.6 percent of non-Hispanic Black voters voted for Robert Forrest? A. No. Q. Did you do anything different 	3 4 5 6 7	A. There is no formal weighting process. There is a discrepancy between the two, which would lead me to have less confidence in the disparate Black findings. Q. Why does the correlation analysis that you performed influence your
4 5 6 7 8	Q. Are you confident in your estimate that 10.6 percent of non-Hispanic Black voters voted for Robert Forrest? A. No.	3 4 5 6 7 8	A. There is no formal weighting process. There is a discrepancy between the two, which would lead me to have less confidence in the disparate Black findings. Q. Why does the correlation
4 5 6 7 8 9	 Q. Are you confident in your estimate that 10.6 percent of non-Hispanic Black voters voted for Robert Forrest? A. No. Q. Did you do anything different methodically in estimating the percentage of 	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	A. There is no formal weighting process. There is a discrepancy between the two, which would lead me to have less confidence in the disparate Black findings. Q. Why does the correlation analysis that you performed influence your confidence in your estimates generated by
4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Q. Are you confident in your estimate that 10.6 percent of non-Hispanic Black voters voted for Robert Forrest? A. No. Q. Did you do anything different methodically in estimating the percentage of Black voter support for candidates in May	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	A. There is no formal weighting process. There is a discrepancy between the two, which would lead me to have less confidence in the disparate Black findings. Q. Why does the correlation analysis that you performed influence your confidence in your estimates generated by ecological inference?
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Q. Are you confident in your estimate that 10.6 percent of non-Hispanic Black voters voted for Robert Forrest? A. No. Q. Did you do anything different methodically in estimating the percentage of Black voter support for candidates in May 21, 2013?	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	A. There is no formal weighting process. There is a discrepancy between the two, which would lead me to have less confidence in the disparate Black findings. Q. Why does the correlation analysis that you performed influence your confidence in your estimates generated by ecological inference? A. Gary King himself suggests that
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Q. Are you confident in your estimate that 10.6 percent of non-Hispanic Black voters voted for Robert Forrest? A. No. Q. Did you do anything different methodically in estimating the percentage of Black voter support for candidates in May 21, 2013? MR. GROSSMAN: Objection.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	A. There is no formal weighting process. There is a discrepancy between the two, which would lead me to have less confidence in the disparate Black findings. Q. Why does the correlation analysis that you performed influence your confidence in your estimates generated by ecological inference? A. Gary King himself suggests that when you have results that don't necessarily fit an established pattern that you need to look at other sources of information to
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Q. Are you confident in your estimate that 10.6 percent of non-Hispanic Black voters voted for Robert Forrest? A. No. Q. Did you do anything different methodically in estimating the percentage of Black voter support for candidates in May 21, 2013? MR. GROSSMAN: Objection. A. Different than what? Q. Different than the methodology you used for the percent of Latino voters?	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	A. There is no formal weighting process. There is a discrepancy between the two, which would lead me to have less confidence in the disparate Black findings. Q. Why does the correlation analysis that you performed influence your confidence in your estimates generated by ecological inference? A. Gary King himself suggests that when you have results that don't necessarily fit an established pattern that you need to look at other sources of information to establish confidence in the EI results. And
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4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. Are you confident in your estimate that 10.6 percent of non-Hispanic Black voters voted for Robert Forrest? A. No. Q. Did you do anything different methodically in estimating the percentage of Black voter support for candidates in May 21, 2013? MR. GROSSMAN: Objection. A. Different than what? Q. Different than the methodology you used for the percent of Latino voters? A. No, the same methods. Q. The same sorts of data? A. The same sorts of data. Q. Why are you confident in your estimates for percentage of Latino voter support and not percentage for non-Hispanic Black voter support?	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. There is no formal weighting process. There is a discrepancy between the two, which would lead me to have less confidence in the disparate Black findings. Q. Why does the correlation analysis that you performed influence your confidence in your estimates generated by ecological inference? A. Gary King himself suggests that when you have results that don't necessarily fit an established pattern that you need to look at other sources of information to establish confidence in the EI results. And he specifically suggests going to supplemental evidence, such as journalistic accounts, so I have journalistic accounts, I have correlation analyses, I compared the White EI to the HPA. They're consistent. Q. So the difference between the percentage of Latino voters voting for a
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Q. Are you confident in your estimate that 10.6 percent of non-Hispanic Black voters voted for Robert Forrest? A. No. Q. Did you do anything different methodically in estimating the percentage of Black voter support for candidates in May 21, 2013? MR. GROSSMAN: Objection. A. Different than what? Q. Different than the methodology you used for the percent of Latino voters? A. No, the same methods. Q. The same sorts of data? A. The same sorts of data. Q. Why are you confident in your estimates for percentage of Latino voter support and not percentage for non-Hispanic Black voter support? A. Those estimates are consistent	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	A. There is no formal weighting process. There is a discrepancy between the two, which would lead me to have less confidence in the disparate Black findings. Q. Why does the correlation analysis that you performed influence your confidence in your estimates generated by ecological inference? A. Gary King himself suggests that when you have results that don't necessarily fit an established pattern that you need to look at other sources of information to establish confidence in the EI results. And he specifically suggests going to supplemental evidence, such as journalistic accounts, so I have journalistic accounts, I have correlation analyses, I compared the White EI to the HPA. They're consistent. Q. So the difference between the percentage of Latino voters voting for a candidate and Black voters voting for a
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. Are you confident in your estimate that 10.6 percent of non-Hispanic Black voters voted for Robert Forrest? A. No. Q. Did you do anything different methodically in estimating the percentage of Black voter support for candidates in May 21, 2013? MR. GROSSMAN: Objection. A. Different than what? Q. Different than the methodology you used for the percent of Latino voters? A. No, the same methods. Q. The same sorts of data? A. The same sorts of data. Q. Why are you confident in your estimates for percentage of Latino voter support and not percentage for non-Hispanic Black voter support?	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. There is no formal weighting process. There is a discrepancy between the two, which would lead me to have less confidence in the disparate Black findings. Q. Why does the correlation analysis that you performed influence your confidence in your estimates generated by ecological inference? A. Gary King himself suggests that when you have results that don't necessarily fit an established pattern that you need to look at other sources of information to establish confidence in the EI results. And he specifically suggests going to supplemental evidence, such as journalistic accounts, so I have journalistic accounts, I have correlation analyses, I compared the White EI to the HPA. They're consistent. Q. So the difference between the percentage of Latino voters voting for a

	D 00		D 100
1	Page 98 Cole	1	Page 100 Cole
2	expected pattern?	2	A. Do you want to repeat that?
3	A. Not an expected pattern. A	3	Q. Yes.
4	pattern of the other data before us. I	4	In 2013 for that particular
5	didn't have expectations, just established	5	analysis, were ten precincts sufficient to
6	patterns.	6	obtain a high level of statistical
7	Q. Is it possible for the	7	significance in your measurement of the
8	correlation analysis and the ecological	8	degree of polarization?
9	inference analysis for the Black voters	9	A. That question is illogical to
10	voting for the candidate to both be correct?	10	me.
11		11	
12	A. It's possible.	12	The point I'm making in the
	Q. Why do you assume then that the		report is that with a sample size of ten,
13	percentage of Black voters voting for a	13	you don't necessarily have to rely on a high
14	candidate that you generated using	14	level of statistical significance to rely on
15	ecological inference is incorrect?	15	it.
16	A. I didn't say incorrect. I said	16	Q. Right.
17	I have less confidence in them, and I in	17	I'm asking whether you were able
18	terms of the quantitative results, I find	18	to obtain a high level of statistical
19	them basically in the EI inconclusive. I	19	significance.
20	don't have an answer for you.	20	MR. GROSSMAN: Objection.
21	Q. In paragraph 28 of your report	21	A. There was a for 2013 there
22	in describing correlation analysis you say	22	were there was statistical significance
23	that "if there are only a small number of	23	for Latinos in the correlation, there were
24	precincts, no matter how strong the actual	24	statistical significance for the Whites, but
25	racial polarization, one may not be able to	25	not for the Blacks, but I'm sorry, I've
	Page 99		Page 101
1	Cole	1	Cole
2	obtain a high level of statistical	2	finished my answer.
3	significance in the measurement of the	3	Q. Okay. In your answer, when you
4	degree of polarization." Do you see that?	4	referred to the statistical significance for
5	A. I do.	5	Latino voters and the White voters, was
6	Q. Are ten precincts sufficient to	6	there a high level of statistical
7	obtain a high level of statistical	7	significance?
8	significance in the measurement of the	8	A. There is no necessary absolute
9	degree of polarization using correlation	9	threshold as to what a high level of
10	analysis?	10	statistical significance is.
	•		
11	A. It depends.	11	Q. In your expert opinion, did you
12	A. It depends.Q. In this case?	12	Q. In your expert opinion, did you obtain a high level of statistical
12 13	A. It depends.Q. In this case?A. It depends upon the distribution	12 13	Q. In your expert opinion, did you obtain a high level of statistical significance?
12 13 14	A. It depends.Q. In this case?A. It depends upon the distribution of the data.	12 13 14	Q. In your expert opinion, did you obtain a high level of statistical significance? MR. GROSSMAN: Objection.
12 13 14 15	A. It depends. Q. In this case? A. It depends upon the distribution of the data. My point here was that with a	12 13 14 15	Q. In your expert opinion, did you obtain a high level of statistical significance? MR. GROSSMAN: Objection. A. I don't have an absolute
12 13 14 15 16	A. It depends. Q. In this case? A. It depends upon the distribution of the data. My point here was that with a sample size of ten, you can generate a	12 13 14 15 16	Q. In your expert opinion, did you obtain a high level of statistical significance? MR. GROSSMAN: Objection. A. I don't have an absolute threshold as to what a high level of
12 13 14 15 16 17	A. It depends. Q. In this case? A. It depends upon the distribution of the data. My point here was that with a sample size of ten, you can generate a strong correlation coefficient, a big	12 13 14 15 16 17	Q. In your expert opinion, did you obtain a high level of statistical significance? MR. GROSSMAN: Objection. A. I don't have an absolute threshold as to what a high level of statistical significance is. I would say
12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A. It depends. Q. In this case? A. It depends upon the distribution of the data. My point here was that with a sample size of ten, you can generate a strong correlation coefficient, a big effect, but not necessarily be statistically	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q. In your expert opinion, did you obtain a high level of statistical significance? MR. GROSSMAN: Objection. A. I don't have an absolute threshold as to what a high level of statistical significance is. I would say that a value of less than .001 is a greater
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	A. It depends. Q. In this case? A. It depends upon the distribution of the data. My point here was that with a sample size of ten, you can generate a strong correlation coefficient, a big effect, but not necessarily be statistically significant. It's just a function of the	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Q. In your expert opinion, did you obtain a high level of statistical significance? MR. GROSSMAN: Objection. A. I don't have an absolute threshold as to what a high level of statistical significance is. I would say that a value of less than .001 is a greater degree of significance than .021.
12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A. It depends. Q. In this case? A. It depends upon the distribution of the data. My point here was that with a sample size of ten, you can generate a strong correlation coefficient, a big effect, but not necessarily be statistically	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q. In your expert opinion, did you obtain a high level of statistical significance? MR. GROSSMAN: Objection. A. I don't have an absolute threshold as to what a high level of statistical significance is. I would say that a value of less than .001 is a greater
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	A. It depends. Q. In this case? A. It depends upon the distribution of the data. My point here was that with a sample size of ten, you can generate a strong correlation coefficient, a big effect, but not necessarily be statistically significant. It's just a function of the	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Q. In your expert opinion, did you obtain a high level of statistical significance? MR. GROSSMAN: Objection. A. I don't have an absolute threshold as to what a high level of statistical significance is. I would say that a value of less than .001 is a greater degree of significance than .021.
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	A. It depends. Q. In this case? A. It depends upon the distribution of the data. My point here was that with a sample size of ten, you can generate a strong correlation coefficient, a big effect, but not necessarily be statistically significant. It's just a function of the sample size.	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Q. In your expert opinion, did you obtain a high level of statistical significance? MR. GROSSMAN: Objection. A. I don't have an absolute threshold as to what a high level of statistical significance is. I would say that a value of less than .001 is a greater degree of significance than .021. MR. LEVINE: Let's take that
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A. It depends. Q. In this case? A. It depends upon the distribution of the data. My point here was that with a sample size of ten, you can generate a strong correlation coefficient, a big effect, but not necessarily be statistically significant. It's just a function of the sample size. Q. In this case, the specific	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q. In your expert opinion, did you obtain a high level of statistical significance? MR. GROSSMAN: Objection. A. I don't have an absolute threshold as to what a high level of statistical significance is. I would say that a value of less than .001 is a greater degree of significance than .021. MR. LEVINE: Let's take that break.
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. It depends. Q. In this case? A. It depends upon the distribution of the data. My point here was that with a sample size of ten, you can generate a strong correlation coefficient, a big effect, but not necessarily be statistically significant. It's just a function of the sample size. Q. In this case, the specific reference to May 21, 2013, were ten	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. In your expert opinion, did you obtain a high level of statistical significance? MR. GROSSMAN: Objection. A. I don't have an absolute threshold as to what a high level of statistical significance is. I would say that a value of less than .001 is a greater degree of significance than .021. MR. LEVINE: Let's take that break.

Page 102 1 Cole	Page 104
	Fage 104
2 AFTERNOON SESSION 2 follow along, that sentence say	's "For the
3 (Time noted: 2:13 p.m.) 3 correlation analysis, a single re	
4 STEVEN P COLE, Ph D, resumed 4 preferred where the researcher	-
5 and testified as follows: 5 association between the racial of	
6 EXAMINATION BY (CONT'D.) 6 of the precincts and the percent	_
7 MR. LEVINE: 7 votes cast for candidates." Do	-
8 MR. LEVINE: Could you read back 8 that?	<i>J</i> = =
9 for the witness the last question and 9 A. I do.	
answer so we can pick up where we left 10 Q. You have a footnote to	o Footnote
11 off? 11 17. Do you see that there?	
12 (Record read.) 12 A. I do.	
Q. Turning to the document marked 13 Q. And you're citing for t	hat
14 as Cole Exhibit 2, your expert report, turn 14 proposition to an article by Jan	
15 to page 43 at the bottom of the page. This 15 and Bernard Grofman, "Recent	t Developments in
16 is a "Summary of the Correlation Analyses 16 Methods Used in Voting Right	Litigation,"
17 for the May 21, 2013 Elections," correct? 17 Urban Lawyer 1989, correct?	
18 A. Correct. 18 A. Correct.	
19 Q. Did you obtain statistical 19 Q. Did you perform a sin	gle
20 significance for the percentage of 20 regression analysis like you have	ve described
21 non-Hispanic Black voters voting for 21 here?	
22 candidate for the seat of Moses Friedman? 22 A. Let me clarify what I of	did. The
A. No. 23 same variables are used to calc	
Q. For the seat of Nathan Losman, 24 correlation coefficient that are	
25 did you obtain statistical significance in 25 setup for the regression, and you	ou get
Page 103	Page 105
1 Cole 1 Cole	.1 .1 . 1
2 the estimate for the percentage of 2 various results from the fi	
3 non-Hispanic Black voters voting for 4 candidate? 3 of analysis. One is the correct the association between the correct that the association between the correct that the association between the correct that	
5 A. Could you repeat that? 5 variables. You can also use	
1 3 A. Could you repeat man? 1 3 variables, foll can also use	the recreasion
	•
6 Q. Sure. 6 to get estimates of racial blo	oc voting. I
6 Q. Sure. 6 to get estimates of racial blo 7 The same question for seat of 7 did not do that. What I used	oc voting. I
6 Q. Sure. 6 to get estimates of racial blog 7 The same question for seat of 8 Moses Friedman that we asked, the same 8 regression for was to get the	oc voting. I
6 Q. Sure. 7 The same question for seat of 8 Moses Friedman that we asked, the same 9 question for the seat of Nathan Losman. Did 6 to get estimates of racial blog did not do that. What I used regression for was to get the coefficients.	oc voting. I
6 Q. Sure. 7 The same question for seat of 8 Moses Friedman that we asked, the same 9 question for the seat of Nathan Losman. Did 10 you achieve statistical significance for 6 to get estimates of racial blog did not do that. What I used regression for was to get the coefficients. 9 coefficients. 10 Q. Why?	oc voting. I d the single e correlation
6 Q. Sure. 7 The same question for seat of 8 Moses Friedman that we asked, the same 9 question for the seat of Nathan Losman. Did 10 you achieve statistical significance for 11 your estimate for the percentage of 6 to get estimates of racial blog of did not do that. What I used regression for was to get the coefficients. 9 coefficients. 10 Q. Why? 11 A. To answer the question of the percentage of the coefficients.	oc voting. I d the single e correlation
6 Q. Sure. 7 The same question for seat of 8 Moses Friedman that we asked, the same 9 question for the seat of Nathan Losman. Did 10 you achieve statistical significance for 11 your estimate for the percentage of 12 non-Hispanic Black voters voting for 6 to get estimates of racial blog did not do that. What I used regression for was to get the coefficients. 9 coefficients. 10 Q. Why? 11 A. To answer the question for the percentage of general, is there an association of the percentage of the coefficients.	oc voting. I d the single e correlation stion in ion between
6 Q. Sure. 7 The same question for seat of 8 Moses Friedman that we asked, the same 9 question for the seat of Nathan Losman. Did 10 you achieve statistical significance for 11 your estimate for the percentage of 12 non-Hispanic Black voters voting for 13 candidate? 6 to get estimates of racial blog did not do that. What I used regression for was to get the coefficients. 10 Q. Why? 11 A. To answer the question of the proposition of the propositio	oc voting. I d the single e correlation stion in ion between
6 to get estimates of racial block of Moses Friedman that we asked, the same question for the seat of Nathan Losman. Did question for the seat of Nathan Losman. Did you achieve statistical significance for 10 your estimate for the percentage of 12 non-Hispanic Black voters voting for 13 candidate? 14 A. For the seat of Nathan Losman, 14 voter outcome.	oc voting. I d the single e correlation stion in ion between ecincts and
6 to get estimates of racial block of Moses Friedman that we asked, the same question for the seat of Nathan Losman. Did question for the seat of Nathan Losman. Did you achieve statistical significance for 11 your estimate for the percentage of 12 non-Hispanic Black voters voting for 13 candidate? 14 A. For the seat of Nathan Losman, 15 no. 6 to get estimates of racial block of did not do that. What I used regression for was to get the question for was to get the question for the percentage of 10 Q. Why? 11 A. To answer the question of the properties of the proper	oc voting. I d the single e correlation stion in ion between ecincts and tion? I'm
6 to get estimates of racial block. 7 The same question for seat of 8 Moses Friedman that we asked, the same 9 question for the seat of Nathan Losman. Did 10 you achieve statistical significance for 11 your estimate for the percentage of 12 non-Hispanic Black voters voting for 13 candidate? 14 A. For the seat of Nathan Losman, 15 no. 16 to get estimates of racial block of did not do that. What I used regression for was to get the regression for the prediction for the properties and the regression for was to get the regression for the proper	oc voting. I d the single e correlation stion in ion between ecincts and tion? I'm
6 Q. Sure. 7 The same question for seat of 8 Moses Friedman that we asked, the same 9 question for the seat of Nathan Losman. Did 10 you achieve statistical significance for 11 your estimate for the percentage of 12 non-Hispanic Black voters voting for 13 candidate? 14 A. For the seat of Nathan Losman, 15 no. 16 Q. The same question for the seat 16 to get estimates of racial blog did not do that. What I used regression for was to get the regression for	oc voting. I d the single e correlation stion in ion between ecincts and tion? I'm stinction that
6 Q. Sure. 7 The same question for seat of 8 Moses Friedman that we asked, the same 9 question for the seat of Nathan Losman. Did 10 you achieve statistical significance for 11 your estimate for the percentage of 12 non-Hispanic Black voters voting for 13 candidate? 14 A. For the seat of Nathan Losman, 15 no. 16 Q. The same question for the seat 17 of Bernard Charles on page 44, did you 6 to get estimates of racial blog did not do that. What I used regression for was to get the re	oc voting. I d the single e correlation stion in ion between ecincts and tion? I'm stinction that
6 Q. Sure. 7 The same question for seat of 8 Moses Friedman that we asked, the same 9 question for the seat of Nathan Losman. Did 10 you achieve statistical significance for 11 your estimate for the percentage of 12 non-Hispanic Black voters voting for 13 candidate? 14 A. For the seat of Nathan Losman, 15 no. 16 Q. The same question for the seat 17 of Bernard Charles on page 44, did you 18 obtain statistical significance for 19 did not do that. What I used 7 regression for was to get the 9 coefficients. 10 Q. Why? 11 A. To answer the question for the properties of	oc voting. I d the single e correlation stion in ion between ecincts and tion? I'm stinction that on the racial and the
6 Q. Sure. 7 The same question for seat of 8 Moses Friedman that we asked, the same 9 question for the seat of Nathan Losman. Did 10 you achieve statistical significance for 11 your estimate for the percentage of 12 non-Hispanic Black voters voting for 13 candidate? 14 A. For the seat of Nathan Losman, 15 no. 16 Q. The same question for the seat 17 of Bernard Charles on page 44, did you 18 obtain statistical significance for the 19 estimate for seat of the same 6 to get estimates of racial blog did not do that. What I used regression for was to get the occupance are generals. 10 Q. Why? 11 A. To answer the question for the provide general, is there an associated are acial composition of the provide of the provide drawn. 15 A. Correlation betwee composition of the precincts of the provide general that the distinct provided are accordingly to the provided provided are accordingly to the provided provi	oc voting. I d the single e correlation stion in ion between ecincts and tion? I'm stinction that en the racial s and the t of association.
The same question for seat of Moses Friedman that we asked, the same question for the seat of Nathan Losman. Did you achieve statistical significance for non-Hispanic Black voters voting for candidate? A. For the seat of Nathan Losman, of Bernard Charles on page 44, did you obtain statistical significance for the gestimate for the percentage of non-Hispanic Black voters voting for the seat of Black voters voting for the percentage of non-Hispanic Black voters voting for the percentage of non-Hispanic One of the percentage of the percentage of non-Hispanic One of the percentage of the per	oc voting. I d the single e correlation stion in ion between ecincts and tion? I'm stinction that en the racial s and the t of association. wo measures. If
The same question for seat of Moses Friedman that we asked, the same question for the seat of Nathan Losman. Did you achieve statistical significance for non-Hispanic Black voters voting for candidate? A. For the seat of Nathan Losman, of Bernard Charles on page 44, did you lobtain statistical significance for the percentage of non-Hispanic Black voters voting for candidate? A. No. 6 to get estimates of racial bloc did not do that. What I used regression for was to get the coefficients. 7 did not do that. What I used regression for was to get the coefficients. 10 Q. Why? 11 A. To answer the quest general, is there an associated racial composition of the product of the p	oc voting. I d the single e correlation stion in ion between ecincts and tion? I'm stinction that on the racial is and the t of association. wo measures. If or increase. You
6 Q. Sure. 7 The same question for seat of 8 Moses Friedman that we asked, the same 9 question for the seat of Nathan Losman. Did 10 you achieve statistical significance for 11 your estimate for the percentage of 12 non-Hispanic Black voters voting for 13 candidate? 14 A. For the seat of Nathan Losman, 15 no. 16 Q. The same question for the seat 17 of Bernard Charles on page 44, did you 18 obtain statistical significance for the 19 estimate for the percentage of non-Hispanic 20 Black voters voting for candidate? 21 A. No. 22 Q. Let's turn to page 11 of your 6 to get estimates of racial blod 7 did not do that. What I used 8 regression for was to get the 7 did not do that. What I used 7 did not do that. What I used 8 regression for was to get the 9 coefficients. 10 Q. Why? 11 A. To answer the quest 12 general, is there an associate 13 racial composition of the predict onto sure I understand the distinct 16 not sure I understand the distinct 17 you've drawn. 18 A. Correlation betwee 19 composition of the precincts 20 outcome, it's a measurement 21 A. No. 22 Are they associated, those to one increases, does the othe	oc voting. I d the single e correlation stion in ion between ecincts and tion? I'm stinction that on the racial s and the t of association. wo measures. If or increase. You regression as a and the

1	Page 106		Page 108
	Cole	1	Cole
2	plus B, the equation for a straight line,	2	in Footnote 17?
3	where you would get you could figure out	3	A. I have. It's been a while, but
4	White crossover voting for that and an	4	I have.
5	estimate of Black cohesion.	5	MR. LEVINE: Let's mark the
6	Q. So that makes sense.	6	article as Cole Exhibit 3.
7	Is it possible to do one without	7	(Cole Exhibit 3, article cited
8	doing the other, right; don't you have to do	8	in Footnote 17 of expert report,
9	the first step to do the regression?	9	marked for identification, as of this
10	A. You could just run the	10	date.)
11	correlation all by itself.	11	Q. So I can represent to you that
12	Q. But to do the regression, you	12	this is the copy of the article that was
13	have to run the correlation, right, because	13	provided to us by plaintiffs' counsel, and I
14	you have to regress something?	14	believe it's the same as the article cited
15	A. You could report those	15	in Footnote 17.
16	regression estimates without reporting the	16	Take a look at what is marked
17	correlation. I mean, they can be done	17	page 595 in the article at the top of the
18	separately.	18	page.
19	Q. Maybe they could be reported	19	A. I'm on page 595.
20	separately, but can you actually do the	20	Q. At the bottom of this page there
21	analysis without can you actually do the	21	is a paragraph, and just so everybody can
22	regression analysis without doing the	22	follow along, I'll just read a couple of
23	correlation analysis?	23	sentences because I want to ask you a
24	A. Yes.	24	question about them. Starting with the word
25	Q. How do you do that?	25	"however" in the middle the paragraph, do
	Page 107		Page 109
1	Cole	1 1	\sim 1
		1	Cole
2	A. The same data if you're	2	you see where I am?
2 3	you need the same data to run both, let's	2 3	you see where I am? A. I do.
2 3 4	you need the same data to run both, let's put it that way.	2 3 4	you see where I am? A. I do. Q. "However, voting rights cases
2 3 4 5	you need the same data to run both, let's put it that way. Q. What you are saying is that you	2 3	you see where I am? A. I do. Q. "However, voting rights cases usually involve seeing if there are
2 3 4 5 6	you need the same data to run both, let's put it that way. Q. What you are saying is that you could just run different programs and it	2 3 4 5 6	you see where I am? A. I do. Q. "However, voting rights cases usually involve seeing if there are important differences between White and
2 3 4 5 6 7	you need the same data to run both, let's put it that way. Q. What you are saying is that you could just run different programs and it will generate a different report?	2 3 4 5 6 7	you see where I am? A. I do. Q. "However, voting rights cases usually involve seeing if there are important differences between White and Black RBV, not calculating specific and
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	you need the same data to run both, let's put it that way. Q. What you are saying is that you could just run different programs and it will generate a different report? A. Yes.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	you see where I am? A. I do. Q. "However, voting rights cases usually involve seeing if there are important differences between White and Black RBV, not calculating specific and exact estimates of the amount of RBV of each
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	you need the same data to run both, let's put it that way. Q. What you are saying is that you could just run different programs and it will generate a different report? A. Yes. Q. On page 11, same sentence, you	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	you see where I am? A. I do. Q. "However, voting rights cases usually involve seeing if there are important differences between White and Black RBV, not calculating specific and exact estimates of the amount of RBV of each group, thus errors introduced by ordinary
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	you need the same data to run both, let's put it that way. Q. What you are saying is that you could just run different programs and it will generate a different report? A. Yes. Q. On page 11, same sentence, you say, "a single regression is preferred where	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	you see where I am? A. I do. Q. "However, voting rights cases usually involve seeing if there are important differences between White and Black RBV, not calculating specific and exact estimates of the amount of RBV of each group, thus errors introduced by ordinary single equation regression are usually of
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	you need the same data to run both, let's put it that way. Q. What you are saying is that you could just run different programs and it will generate a different report? A. Yes. Q. On page 11, same sentence, you say, "a single regression is preferred where the researcher seeks the association between	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	you see where I am? A. I do. Q. "However, voting rights cases usually involve seeing if there are important differences between White and Black RBV, not calculating specific and exact estimates of the amount of RBV of each group, thus errors introduced by ordinary single equation regression are usually of modest legal importance because regression
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	you need the same data to run both, let's put it that way. Q. What you are saying is that you could just run different programs and it will generate a different report? A. Yes. Q. On page 11, same sentence, you say, "a single regression is preferred where the researcher seeks the association between the racial composition of the precincts and	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	you see where I am? A. I do. Q. "However, voting rights cases usually involve seeing if there are important differences between White and Black RBV, not calculating specific and exact estimates of the amount of RBV of each group, thus errors introduced by ordinary single equation regression are usually of modest legal importance because regression results usually show major differences
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	you need the same data to run both, let's put it that way. Q. What you are saying is that you could just run different programs and it will generate a different report? A. Yes. Q. On page 11, same sentence, you say, "a single regression is preferred where the researcher seeks the association between the racial composition of the precincts and the percentage of the votes cast for a	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	you see where I am? A. I do. Q. "However, voting rights cases usually involve seeing if there are important differences between White and Black RBV, not calculating specific and exact estimates of the amount of RBV of each group, thus errors introduced by ordinary single equation regression are usually of modest legal importance because regression results usually show major differences between White support for White candidates
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3 voters, I assume, for some candidate.	1		1	
3 voters, I assume, for some candidate.	2	it's percent of Black vote of registered	2	variable, correct?
So to answer your question, I sued the correlation coefficient from such an analysis, not the racial bloc voting estimates. Q. So you did do a single equation regression, but with different inputs, right; is that a fair characterization? A. No, the same inputs. Learn and Black, correct? A. Correct. Q. Isn't this footnote saying that with more than two racial categories using the voting age population data and with more than two racial categories to this care in puts, single regression, the with different inputs, right; is that a fair characterization? A. No, the same inputs. Learn and Black, correct? A. Correct. Q. Isn't this footnote saying that with more than two racial categories with correlation coefficient from it, not the racial bloc voting estimates, which this paragraph is dealing with. Learn and Black correct? A. Correct. A. Correct. A. Correct. Q. Isn't this footnote saying that with more than two racial categories to whith gould hat and with more than two racial categories to whith soft hose conditions using the voting age population data and with more than two racial categories to this footnote saying that with more than two racial categories a conditions with more than two racial categories to this case is: Am I carred that for your a single regression? A. I did not use the single regression to generate racial bloc voting estimates. A. Those are two independent Tollow along, FII read it. "Two circumstances can make the errors larger. If neither turnout nor registration data are available, the analyst must use voting age population data for the independent Tocle Tocle Tocle Variable. Using inconsistent denominators with VAP data inadvertently assumes that registration as well turnout and roll-on are identical for each group. Also the presence of of Hispanic, Asians or Native Americans in addition to Whites and Blacks can cause estimates to be off by large amounts. Using in inconsistent denominators because these go groups may not be registered in the same proportion as Whites or Black. Moreove				
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	D 110		P. 120
1	Page 118 Cole	1	Page 120 Cole
2	I would like to take each of	2	reliable evidence about Black and minority
3	these in turn starting with the last.	3	voter preference unless you have reason to
4	So who is Ms. Hatton?	4	disbelieve them?
5	A. Ms. Hatton I'm going to go	5	A. This is a letter published in a
6	further back into the report she's a	6	paper that the public can read and I also
7	I'm looking at my report, page 29,	7	included a letter from the Southeast
8	Ms. Hatton, who is a public school, quote,	8	Taxpayers Association, Ms. Kalman Weber,
9	parent education activist in East Ramapo.	9	K-A-L-M-A-N.
10	Q. Did you speak with Ms. Hatton?	10	Q. Is that the article you're
11	A. No.	11	referencing in Footnote 60?
12	Q. Do you know Ms. Hatton?	12	A. Right.
13	A. No.	13	Q. Yes.
14	Q. Is Ms. Hatton Black?	14	Footnote 60 refers to an article
15	A. My understanding is that she is	15	from October 18, 2015?
16	not.	16	A. Right. I'm sorry. What I meant
17	Q. Is Ms. Hatton Latino?	17	to say is in relation to 2013, I included
18	A. My understanding is that she is	18	the letter by Yehuda Weissmandl, president
19	not.	19	of the board, who countered Ms. Hatton.
20	Q. Why is Ms. Hatton in your view a	20	Q. Is Yehuda Weissmandl a credible
21	credible source of information about Black	21	source of evidence about Black and Latino
22	and Latino voter preference?	22	voter preferences in East Ramapo?
23	A. Well, the school board	23	A. He's the president of the school
24	identified three official newspaper sources	24	board, and what these supplemental pieces of
25	and the Rockland Times was one of them, and	25	information demonstrate as to the subsequent
1	Page 119		Page 121
1	Cole	1	Cole
2	Cole she published this letter to the editor.	2	Cole ones is that they're just evidence of two
2 3	Cole she published this letter to the editor. Q. What makes her letter to the	2 3	Cole ones is that they're just evidence of two separate slates, two separates groups of
2 3 4	Cole she published this letter to the editor. Q. What makes her letter to the editor a credible source of evidence about	2 3 4	Cole ones is that they're just evidence of two separate slates, two separates groups of candidates. This is not information that is
2 3 4 5	Cole she published this letter to the editor. Q. What makes her letter to the editor a credible source of evidence about Black and Latino voter preferences?	2 3 4 5	Cole ones is that they're just evidence of two separate slates, two separates groups of candidates. This is not information that is in isolation. You'll see similar kinds of
2 3 4 5 6	Cole she published this letter to the editor. Q. What makes her letter to the editor a credible source of evidence about Black and Latino voter preferences? A. This is part of an overall	2 3 4 5 6	Cole ones is that they're just evidence of two separate slates, two separates groups of candidates. This is not information that is in isolation. You'll see similar kinds of reports from other community members. So
2 3 4 5 6 7	Cole she published this letter to the editor. Q. What makes her letter to the editor a credible source of evidence about Black and Latino voter preferences? A. This is part of an overall search of articles concerning the 2013	2 3 4 5 6 7	Cole ones is that they're just evidence of two separate slates, two separates groups of candidates. This is not information that is in isolation. You'll see similar kinds of reports from other community members. So this was
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Cole she published this letter to the editor. Q. What makes her letter to the editor a credible source of evidence about Black and Latino voter preferences? A. This is part of an overall search of articles concerning the 2013 contest. This was a I believe this was	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Cole ones is that they're just evidence of two separate slates, two separates groups of candidates. This is not information that is in isolation. You'll see similar kinds of reports from other community members. So this was Q. So how does this evidence, the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cole she published this letter to the editor. Q. What makes her letter to the editor a credible source of evidence about Black and Latino voter preferences? A. This is part of an overall search of articles concerning the 2013 contest. This was a I believe this was an article that was suggested by counsel as	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cole ones is that they're just evidence of two separate slates, two separates groups of candidates. This is not information that is in isolation. You'll see similar kinds of reports from other community members. So this was Q. So how does this evidence, the letter to the editor from Ms. Hatton and
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	Page 122		Page 124
1	Cole	1	Cole
2	are your words.	2	Q. Is that right?
3	A. Where are you reading?	3	A. Could you repeat the question?
4	Q. Paragraph 9, the last sentence.	4	Q. Yes.
5	A. Paragraph 9.	5	The results of your correlation
6	MR. GROSSMAN: It's on page 3.	6	analysis for the Black vote in 2013 and the
7	A. I wrote, "In 2013 all six	7	estimate that you generated for Black vote
8	candidates were people of color, but the	8	in 2013 are not mutually exclusive; is that
9	weight of evidence indicates that the	9	right?
10	winning candidates, who were endorsed by the	10	A. You're going to have to explain
11	private school and preferred candidates of	11	what you mean by "mutually exclusive."
12	White voters, were not minority preferred	12	Q. What I mean is that your EI
13	candidates."	13	analysis can be reliable and your
14	That does not say that the	14	correlation analysis also can be reliable,
15	supplement evidence outweighs EI.	15	they're not exclusive.
16	Q. What is the weight of evidence	16	A. It's possible that they're both
17	that you refer to in paragraph 9?	17	reliable, yes.
18	A. Correlational evidence,	18	Q. Okay. And the supplemental
19	homogenous precinct analysis, evidence and	19	evidence that you're relying on consists of
20	supplemental evidence.	20	your decision to credit Ms. Hatton's
21	Q. Okay. So how does the	21	observations about Black and Latino voter
22	supplemental evidence that we just discussed	22	preferences and another factor, which we
23	involving a letter from Ms. Hatton, a letter	23	have not discussed yet, publicized
24	from Mr. Weissmandl contribute to your	24	endorsements of Save Our Schools and SERTA.
25	conclusion that the weight of evidence is	25	Why are the publicized
	Page 123		Page 125
1	Page 123 Cole	1	Page 125 Cole
1 2		1 2	
	Cole against your EI estimate? A. The racially polarized voting		Cole
2	Cole against your EI estimate?	2	Cole endorsements of Save Our Schools and SERTA
2 3	Cole against your EI estimate? A. The racially polarized voting	2 3	Cole endorsements of Save Our Schools and SERTA so significant in terms of supplemental
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1	Cole	1	Cole
2	candidate does not necessarily have to be of	2	A. It's evidence of a divided
3	a particular race or not. It is the	3	community.
4	preferred candidate of a racial group.	4	Q. What if Black people don't like
5	Q. Right.	5	Save Our Schools organization?
6	What I'm asking is why do you	6	A. That's fine.
7	think that an endorsement of an organization	7	Q. How would you know one way or
8	called Save Our Schools tells you anything	8	the other?
9	about Black voter preference in East Ramapo?	9	A. I don't.
10	A. The consistency between those	10	Q. Why would that be useful
11	preferences as outlined in the supplemental	11	evidence?
12	evidence and Black support and Hispanic	12	A. This is you connect public
13	support for public school agendas to me is	13	schools that are virtually all non-White.
14	consistent and provides a factual context, a	14	Q. Do they vote?
15	factual underpinning.	15	A. Do the schools vote?
16	Q. Right. It's consistent with	16	Q. Yes. Do the public school
17	people who are endorsed by Save Our Schools	17	students vote?
18	losing elections.	18	A. Of course not.
19	What I want to know is: Why are	19	Q. Then that doesn't really answer
20	you drawing a connection between that and	20	my question about Black voter preference and
21	Black voter preferences?	21	its relationship with Save Our Schools.
22	A. The connection is they're	22	A. The question is are candidates
23	supporting a slate of candidates running	23	of choice of Blacks and Hispanic defeated by
24	together who are not successful, who haven't	24	White voters voting as a bloc usually.
25	been successful.	25	Q. Let me ask you one final
	Page 127		Page 129
1	Cole	1	Cole
2	Cole Q. Right. But the Voting Rights	2	Cole question about 2013. Turning back to page
2 3	Cole Q. Right. But the Voting Rights Act doesn't protect Save Our Schools	2 3	Cole question about 2013. Turning back to page 40, at the bottom of the page, if I were to
2 3 4	Cole Q. Right. But the Voting Rights Act doesn't protect Save Our Schools candidates from losing elections. I'm	2 3 4	Cole question about 2013. Turning back to page 40, at the bottom of the page, if I were to assume
2 3 4 5	Cole Q. Right. But the Voting Rights Act doesn't protect Save Our Schools candidates from losing elections. I'm trying to understand why Save Our Schools	2 3 4 5	Cole question about 2013. Turning back to page 40, at the bottom of the page, if I were to assume A. Where are we reading?
2 3 4 5 6	Cole Q. Right. But the Voting Rights Act doesn't protect Save Our Schools candidates from losing elections. I'm trying to understand why Save Our Schools endorsement is something that you regard as	2 3 4 5 6	Cole question about 2013. Turning back to page 40, at the bottom of the page, if I were to assume A. Where are we reading? Q. Bottom of page 40, back to the
2 3 4 5 6 7	Cole Q. Right. But the Voting Rights Act doesn't protect Save Our Schools candidates from losing elections. I'm trying to understand why Save Our Schools endorsement is something that you regard as evidence of Black voter preferences?	2 3 4 5 6 7	Cole question about 2013. Turning back to page 40, at the bottom of the page, if I were to assume A. Where are we reading? Q. Bottom of page 40, back to the 2013 results.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Cole Q. Right. But the Voting Rights Act doesn't protect Save Our Schools candidates from losing elections. I'm trying to understand why Save Our Schools endorsement is something that you regard as evidence of Black voter preferences? A. The racially polarized voting,	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Cole question about 2013. Turning back to page 40, at the bottom of the page, if I were to assume A. Where are we reading? Q. Bottom of page 40, back to the 2013 results. If we assume that the EI
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cole Q. Right. But the Voting Rights Act doesn't protect Save Our Schools candidates from losing elections. I'm trying to understand why Save Our Schools endorsement is something that you regard as evidence of Black voter preferences? A. The racially polarized voting, the quantitative results can provide I'm	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cole question about 2013. Turning back to page 40, at the bottom of the page, if I were to assume A. Where are we reading? Q. Bottom of page 40, back to the 2013 results. If we assume that the EI estimate that you calculated for 2013 is
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Cole Q. Right. But the Voting Rights Act doesn't protect Save Our Schools candidates from losing elections. I'm trying to understand why Save Our Schools endorsement is something that you regard as evidence of Black voter preferences? A. The racially polarized voting, the quantitative results can provide I'm sorry, the supplemental evidence can provide	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Cole question about 2013. Turning back to page 40, at the bottom of the page, if I were to assume A. Where are we reading? Q. Bottom of page 40, back to the 2013 results. If we assume that the EI estimate that you calculated for 2013 is reliable and we set aside the supplement
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Cole Q. Right. But the Voting Rights Act doesn't protect Save Our Schools candidates from losing elections. I'm trying to understand why Save Our Schools endorsement is something that you regard as evidence of Black voter preferences? A. The racially polarized voting, the quantitative results can provide I'm sorry, the supplemental evidence can provide a context to assess the factual consistency	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Cole question about 2013. Turning back to page 40, at the bottom of the page, if I were to assume A. Where are we reading? Q. Bottom of page 40, back to the 2013 results. If we assume that the EI estimate that you calculated for 2013 is reliable and we set aside the supplement evidence and the correlation analysis and we
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Cole Q. Right. But the Voting Rights Act doesn't protect Save Our Schools candidates from losing elections. I'm trying to understand why Save Our Schools endorsement is something that you regard as evidence of Black voter preferences? A. The racially polarized voting, the quantitative results can provide I'm sorry, the supplemental evidence can provide a context to assess the factual consistency of the racial bloc voting estimates. The	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Cole question about 2013. Turning back to page 40, at the bottom of the page, if I were to assume A. Where are we reading? Q. Bottom of page 40, back to the 2013 results. If we assume that the EI estimate that you calculated for 2013 is reliable and we set aside the supplement evidence and the correlation analysis and we just rely on the EI analysis, it would show
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Cole Q. Right. But the Voting Rights Act doesn't protect Save Our Schools candidates from losing elections. I'm trying to understand why Save Our Schools endorsement is something that you regard as evidence of Black voter preferences? A. The racially polarized voting, the quantitative results can provide I'm sorry, the supplemental evidence can provide a context to assess the factual consistency of the racial bloc voting estimates. The fact that we've got public schools that are	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Cole question about 2013. Turning back to page 40, at the bottom of the page, if I were to assume A. Where are we reading? Q. Bottom of page 40, back to the 2013 results. If we assume that the EI estimate that you calculated for 2013 is reliable and we set aside the supplement evidence and the correlation analysis and we just rely on the EI analysis, it would show that MaraLuz Corado, Pierre Germain and
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Cole Q. Right. But the Voting Rights Act doesn't protect Save Our Schools candidates from losing elections. I'm trying to understand why Save Our Schools endorsement is something that you regard as evidence of Black voter preferences? A. The racially polarized voting, the quantitative results can provide I'm sorry, the supplemental evidence can provide a context to assess the factual consistency of the racial bloc voting estimates. The fact that we've got public schools that are virtually all non-White, the fact that we	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Cole question about 2013. Turning back to page 40, at the bottom of the page, if I were to assume A. Where are we reading? Q. Bottom of page 40, back to the 2013 results. If we assume that the EI estimate that you calculated for 2013 is reliable and we set aside the supplement evidence and the correlation analysis and we just rely on the EI analysis, it would show that MaraLuz Corado, Pierre Germain and Bernard Charles were the Black preferred
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Cole Q. Right. But the Voting Rights Act doesn't protect Save Our Schools candidates from losing elections. I'm trying to understand why Save Our Schools endorsement is something that you regard as evidence of Black voter preferences? A. The racially polarized voting, the quantitative results can provide I'm sorry, the supplemental evidence can provide a context to assess the factual consistency of the racial bloc voting estimates. The fact that we've got public schools that are virtually all non-White, the fact that we have organizations supporting the public	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Cole question about 2013. Turning back to page 40, at the bottom of the page, if I were to assume A. Where are we reading? Q. Bottom of page 40, back to the 2013 results. If we assume that the EI estimate that you calculated for 2013 is reliable and we set aside the supplement evidence and the correlation analysis and we just rely on the EI analysis, it would show that MaraLuz Corado, Pierre Germain and Bernard Charles were the Black preferred candidates in 2013, correct?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Cole Q. Right. But the Voting Rights Act doesn't protect Save Our Schools candidates from losing elections. I'm trying to understand why Save Our Schools endorsement is something that you regard as evidence of Black voter preferences? A. The racially polarized voting, the quantitative results can provide I'm sorry, the supplemental evidence can provide a context to assess the factual consistency of the racial bloc voting estimates. The fact that we've got public schools that are virtually all non-White, the fact that we have organizations supporting the public schools, regardless of the race of the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Cole question about 2013. Turning back to page 40, at the bottom of the page, if I were to assume A. Where are we reading? Q. Bottom of page 40, back to the 2013 results. If we assume that the EI estimate that you calculated for 2013 is reliable and we set aside the supplement evidence and the correlation analysis and we just rely on the EI analysis, it would show that MaraLuz Corado, Pierre Germain and Bernard Charles were the Black preferred candidates in 2013, correct? A. That's correct.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Cole Q. Right. But the Voting Rights Act doesn't protect Save Our Schools candidates from losing elections. I'm trying to understand why Save Our Schools endorsement is something that you regard as evidence of Black voter preferences? A. The racially polarized voting, the quantitative results can provide I'm sorry, the supplemental evidence can provide a context to assess the factual consistency of the racial bloc voting estimates. The fact that we've got public schools that are virtually all non-White, the fact that we have organizations supporting the public schools, regardless of the race of the people in these organizations Q. Well, I'm sorry to interrupt	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Cole question about 2013. Turning back to page 40, at the bottom of the page, if I were to assume A. Where are we reading? Q. Bottom of page 40, back to the 2013 results. If we assume that the EI estimate that you calculated for 2013 is reliable and we set aside the supplement evidence and the correlation analysis and we just rely on the EI analysis, it would show that MaraLuz Corado, Pierre Germain and Bernard Charles were the Black preferred candidates in 2013, correct? A. That's correct. Q. And it would also show that the MaraLuz Corado and Pierre Germain and
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Cole Q. Right. But the Voting Rights Act doesn't protect Save Our Schools candidates from losing elections. I'm trying to understand why Save Our Schools endorsement is something that you regard as evidence of Black voter preferences? A. The racially polarized voting, the quantitative results can provide I'm sorry, the supplemental evidence can provide a context to assess the factual consistency of the racial bloc voting estimates. The fact that we've got public schools that are virtually all non-White, the fact that we have organizations supporting the public schools, regardless of the race of the people in these organizations Q. Well, I'm sorry to interrupt you, but that's what I'm getting at, right?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Cole question about 2013. Turning back to page 40, at the bottom of the page, if I were to assume A. Where are we reading? Q. Bottom of page 40, back to the 2013 results. If we assume that the EI estimate that you calculated for 2013 is reliable and we set aside the supplement evidence and the correlation analysis and we just rely on the EI analysis, it would show that MaraLuz Corado, Pierre Germain and Bernard Charles were the Black preferred candidates in 2013, correct? A. That's correct. Q. And it would also show that the MaraLuz Corado and Pierre Germain and Bernard Charles were the White preferred
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Cole Q. Right. But the Voting Rights Act doesn't protect Save Our Schools candidates from losing elections. I'm trying to understand why Save Our Schools endorsement is something that you regard as evidence of Black voter preferences? A. The racially polarized voting, the quantitative results can provide I'm sorry, the supplemental evidence can provide a context to assess the factual consistency of the racial bloc voting estimates. The fact that we've got public schools that are virtually all non-White, the fact that we have organizations supporting the public schools, regardless of the race of the people in these organizations Q. Well, I'm sorry to interrupt you, but that's what I'm getting at, right? Save Our Schools is not an organization that is limited to any racial category. So why	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Cole question about 2013. Turning back to page 40, at the bottom of the page, if I were to assume A. Where are we reading? Q. Bottom of page 40, back to the 2013 results. If we assume that the EI estimate that you calculated for 2013 is reliable and we set aside the supplement evidence and the correlation analysis and we just rely on the EI analysis, it would show that MaraLuz Corado, Pierre Germain and Bernard Charles were the Black preferred candidates in 2013, correct? A. That's correct. Q. And it would also show that the MaraLuz Corado and Pierre Germain and Bernard Charles were the White preferred candidates in 2013, correct? A. Correct.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Cole Q. Right. But the Voting Rights Act doesn't protect Save Our Schools candidates from losing elections. I'm trying to understand why Save Our Schools endorsement is something that you regard as evidence of Black voter preferences? A. The racially polarized voting, the quantitative results can provide I'm sorry, the supplemental evidence can provide a context to assess the factual consistency of the racial bloc voting estimates. The fact that we've got public schools that are virtually all non-White, the fact that we have organizations supporting the public schools, regardless of the race of the people in these organizations Q. Well, I'm sorry to interrupt you, but that's what I'm getting at, right? Save Our Schools is not an organization that is limited to any racial category. So why is the endorsement of Save Our Schools	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Cole question about 2013. Turning back to page 40, at the bottom of the page, if I were to assume A. Where are we reading? Q. Bottom of page 40, back to the 2013 results. If we assume that the EI estimate that you calculated for 2013 is reliable and we set aside the supplement evidence and the correlation analysis and we just rely on the EI analysis, it would show that MaraLuz Corado, Pierre Germain and Bernard Charles were the Black preferred candidates in 2013, correct? A. That's correct. Q. And it would also show that the MaraLuz Corado and Pierre Germain and Bernard Charles were the White preferred candidates in 2013, correct? A. Correct. Q. And so the 2013 election would
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Cole Q. Right. But the Voting Rights Act doesn't protect Save Our Schools candidates from losing elections. I'm trying to understand why Save Our Schools endorsement is something that you regard as evidence of Black voter preferences? A. The racially polarized voting, the quantitative results can provide I'm sorry, the supplemental evidence can provide a context to assess the factual consistency of the racial bloc voting estimates. The fact that we've got public schools that are virtually all non-White, the fact that we have organizations supporting the public schools, regardless of the race of the people in these organizations Q. Well, I'm sorry to interrupt you, but that's what I'm getting at, right? Save Our Schools is not an organization that is limited to any racial category. So why is the endorsement of Save Our Schools something that you considered to be	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Cole question about 2013. Turning back to page 40, at the bottom of the page, if I were to assume A. Where are we reading? Q. Bottom of page 40, back to the 2013 results. If we assume that the EI estimate that you calculated for 2013 is reliable and we set aside the supplement evidence and the correlation analysis and we just rely on the EI analysis, it would show that MaraLuz Corado, Pierre Germain and Bernard Charles were the Black preferred candidates in 2013, correct? A. That's correct. Q. And it would also show that the MaraLuz Corado and Pierre Germain and Bernard Charles were the White preferred candidates in 2013, correct? A. Correct. Q. And so the 2013 election would not be racially polarized if we assume the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Cole Q. Right. But the Voting Rights Act doesn't protect Save Our Schools candidates from losing elections. I'm trying to understand why Save Our Schools endorsement is something that you regard as evidence of Black voter preferences? A. The racially polarized voting, the quantitative results can provide I'm sorry, the supplemental evidence can provide a context to assess the factual consistency of the racial bloc voting estimates. The fact that we've got public schools that are virtually all non-White, the fact that we have organizations supporting the public schools, regardless of the race of the people in these organizations Q. Well, I'm sorry to interrupt you, but that's what I'm getting at, right? Save Our Schools is not an organization that is limited to any racial category. So why is the endorsement of Save Our Schools	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Cole question about 2013. Turning back to page 40, at the bottom of the page, if I were to assume A. Where are we reading? Q. Bottom of page 40, back to the 2013 results. If we assume that the EI estimate that you calculated for 2013 is reliable and we set aside the supplement evidence and the correlation analysis and we just rely on the EI analysis, it would show that MaraLuz Corado, Pierre Germain and Bernard Charles were the Black preferred candidates in 2013, correct? A. That's correct. Q. And it would also show that the MaraLuz Corado and Pierre Germain and Bernard Charles were the White preferred candidates in 2013, correct? A. Correct. Q. And so the 2013 election would

	Page 130		Page 132
1	Cole	1	Cole
2	looking at the EI evidence by itself, it's	2	get the remainder?
3	polarized with respect to Latinos and Whites	3	A. Not necessarily.
4	and not between Blacks and Whites.	4	Q. Why not?
5	Q. Also it would be polarized	5	A. These results are generated
6	between Blacks and Latinos, wouldn't it?	6	independently. This is not like a
7	A. It would.	7	regression where you could subtract a result
8	Q. Turn to page 39, the May 19,	8	from one and that would be your estimate.
9	2015 election at the bottom of the page. I	9	Given the way that King is devised, these
10	would like to ask you some questions about	10	numbers don't necessarily add up to 100
11	these EI results.	11	percent. The Jones estimate is based on 468
12	Take a look at the race for the	12	votes; whereas, Charles Pierre is based on
13	seat of Jacob Lefkowitz. This is a	13	4,600 votes, and Lefkowitz 3,000 6,380.
14	three-way head-to-head race between or among	14	Q. So if you were to take Alan
15	Jacob Lefkowitz, Sabrina Charles Pierre and	15	Keith Jones out of the equation because
16	Alan Keith Jones, correct?	16	you're independently evaluating them, how
17	A. Correct.	17	can it be that Sabrina Charles Pierre got
18	Q. Looking at the "Percentage of	18	64.2 percent of the vote and Jacob Lefkowitz
19	Latino Voters Voting for Candidate, EI"	19	got 0.7 percent of the vote; aren't we
20	column, you calculated an estimate of 0.7	20	missing a fairly large percent of the vote
21	percent for the percentage of Latino voters	21	in that estimate?
22	who voted for Jacob Lefkowitz, correct?	22	A. These percentages are
23	A. Correct.	23	percentages of Latino voters.
24	Q. You calculated 64.2 percent of	24	Q. Right.
25	the Latino voters who voted for Sabrina	25	What happened to the other
1	Page 131	1	Page 133
1	Cole	1	Cole
2	Cole Charles Pierre, correct?	2	Cole 30-something percent?
2 3	Cole Charles Pierre, correct? A. Correct.	2 3	Cole 30-something percent? A. We don't know because EI wasn't
2 3 4	Cole Charles Pierre, correct? A. Correct. Q. For Alan Keith Jones there is an	2 3 4	Cole 30-something percent? A. We don't know because EI wasn't able to generate an estimate given the small
2 3 4 5	Cole Charles Pierre, correct? A. Correct. Q. For Alan Keith Jones there is an asterisk. At the bottom of the page the	2 3 4 5	Cole 30-something percent? A. We don't know because EI wasn't able to generate an estimate given the small number of votes that Jones got.
2 3 4 5 6	Cole Charles Pierre, correct? A. Correct. Q. For Alan Keith Jones there is an asterisk. At the bottom of the page the asterisk says, "Indeterminate." What does	2 3 4 5 6	Cole 30-something percent? A. We don't know because EI wasn't able to generate an estimate given the small number of votes that Jones got. Q. Well, but there were a large
2 3 4 5 6 7	Cole Charles Pierre, correct? A. Correct. Q. For Alan Keith Jones there is an asterisk. At the bottom of the page the asterisk says, "Indeterminate." What does that mean?	2 3 4 5 6 7	Cole 30-something percent? A. We don't know because EI wasn't able to generate an estimate given the small number of votes that Jones got. Q. Well, but there were a large number of votes for Jacob Lefkowitz, right?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Cole Charles Pierre, correct? A. Correct. Q. For Alan Keith Jones there is an asterisk. At the bottom of the page the asterisk says, "Indeterminate." What does that mean? A. It means if the EI program	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Cole 30-something percent? A. We don't know because EI wasn't able to generate an estimate given the small number of votes that Jones got. Q. Well, but there were a large number of votes for Jacob Lefkowitz, right? A. Based on 6,380 votes.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cole Charles Pierre, correct? A. Correct. Q. For Alan Keith Jones there is an asterisk. At the bottom of the page the asterisk says, "Indeterminate." What does that mean? A. It means if the EI program doesn't have enough information to calculate	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cole 30-something percent? A. We don't know because EI wasn't able to generate an estimate given the small number of votes that Jones got. Q. Well, but there were a large number of votes for Jacob Lefkowitz, right? A. Based on 6,380 votes. Q. And there were a large number of
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cole Charles Pierre, correct? A. Correct. Q. For Alan Keith Jones there is an asterisk. At the bottom of the page the asterisk says, "Indeterminate." What does that mean? A. It means if the EI program doesn't have enough information to calculate an estimate, it won't, and that's what	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Cole 30-something percent? A. We don't know because EI wasn't able to generate an estimate given the small number of votes that Jones got. Q. Well, but there were a large number of votes for Jacob Lefkowitz, right? A. Based on 6,380 votes. Q. And there were a large number of votes for Sabrina Charles Pierre, right?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Cole Charles Pierre, correct? A. Correct. Q. For Alan Keith Jones there is an asterisk. At the bottom of the page the asterisk says, "Indeterminate." What does that mean? A. It means if the EI program doesn't have enough information to calculate an estimate, it won't, and that's what happened here.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Cole 30-something percent? A. We don't know because EI wasn't able to generate an estimate given the small number of votes that Jones got. Q. Well, but there were a large number of votes for Jacob Lefkowitz, right? A. Based on 6,380 votes. Q. And there were a large number of votes for Sabrina Charles Pierre, right? A. 4,600.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Cole Charles Pierre, correct? A. Correct. Q. For Alan Keith Jones there is an asterisk. At the bottom of the page the asterisk says, "Indeterminate." What does that mean? A. It means if the EI program doesn't have enough information to calculate an estimate, it won't, and that's what happened here. Q. Why would it not have enough	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Cole 30-something percent? A. We don't know because EI wasn't able to generate an estimate given the small number of votes that Jones got. Q. Well, but there were a large number of votes for Jacob Lefkowitz, right? A. Based on 6,380 votes. Q. And there were a large number of votes for Sabrina Charles Pierre, right? A. 4,600. Q. Are you confident in your
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Cole Charles Pierre, correct? A. Correct. Q. For Alan Keith Jones there is an asterisk. At the bottom of the page the asterisk says, "Indeterminate." What does that mean? A. It means if the EI program doesn't have enough information to calculate an estimate, it won't, and that's what happened here. Q. Why would it not have enough information?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Cole 30-something percent? A. We don't know because EI wasn't able to generate an estimate given the small number of votes that Jones got. Q. Well, but there were a large number of votes for Jacob Lefkowitz, right? A. Based on 6,380 votes. Q. And there were a large number of votes for Sabrina Charles Pierre, right? A. 4,600. Q. Are you confident in your estimate of 64.2 percent of the Latino vote
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Cole Charles Pierre, correct? A. Correct. Q. For Alan Keith Jones there is an asterisk. At the bottom of the page the asterisk says, "Indeterminate." What does that mean? A. It means if the EI program doesn't have enough information to calculate an estimate, it won't, and that's what happened here. Q. Why would it not have enough information? A. Jones only got 468 votes.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Cole 30-something percent? A. We don't know because EI wasn't able to generate an estimate given the small number of votes that Jones got. Q. Well, but there were a large number of votes for Jacob Lefkowitz, right? A. Based on 6,380 votes. Q. And there were a large number of votes for Sabrina Charles Pierre, right? A. 4,600. Q. Are you confident in your estimate of 64.2 percent of the Latino vote for Sabrina Charles Pierre?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Cole Charles Pierre, correct? A. Correct. Q. For Alan Keith Jones there is an asterisk. At the bottom of the page the asterisk says, "Indeterminate." What does that mean? A. It means if the EI program doesn't have enough information to calculate an estimate, it won't, and that's what happened here. Q. Why would it not have enough information? A. Jones only got 468 votes. That's why.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Cole 30-something percent? A. We don't know because EI wasn't able to generate an estimate given the small number of votes that Jones got. Q. Well, but there were a large number of votes for Jacob Lefkowitz, right? A. Based on 6,380 votes. Q. And there were a large number of votes for Sabrina Charles Pierre, right? A. 4,600. Q. Are you confident in your estimate of 64.2 percent of the Latino vote for Sabrina Charles Pierre? A. I am.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Cole Charles Pierre, correct? A. Correct. Q. For Alan Keith Jones there is an asterisk. At the bottom of the page the asterisk says, "Indeterminate." What does that mean? A. It means if the EI program doesn't have enough information to calculate an estimate, it won't, and that's what happened here. Q. Why would it not have enough information? A. Jones only got 468 votes. That's why. Q. So a low amount of votes is	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Cole 30-something percent? A. We don't know because EI wasn't able to generate an estimate given the small number of votes that Jones got. Q. Well, but there were a large number of votes for Jacob Lefkowitz, right? A. Based on 6,380 votes. Q. And there were a large number of votes for Sabrina Charles Pierre, right? A. 4,600. Q. Are you confident in your estimate of 64.2 percent of the Latino vote for Sabrina Charles Pierre? A. I am. Q. Are you confident in your
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Cole Charles Pierre, correct? A. Correct. Q. For Alan Keith Jones there is an asterisk. At the bottom of the page the asterisk says, "Indeterminate." What does that mean? A. It means if the EI program doesn't have enough information to calculate an estimate, it won't, and that's what happened here. Q. Why would it not have enough information? A. Jones only got 468 votes. That's why. Q. So a low amount of votes is significant to the EI analysis?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Cole 30-something percent? A. We don't know because EI wasn't able to generate an estimate given the small number of votes that Jones got. Q. Well, but there were a large number of votes for Jacob Lefkowitz, right? A. Based on 6,380 votes. Q. And there were a large number of votes for Sabrina Charles Pierre, right? A. 4,600. Q. Are you confident in your estimate of 64.2 percent of the Latino vote for Sabrina Charles Pierre? A. I am. Q. Are you confident in your estimate of 0.7 percent of the Latino vote
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Cole Charles Pierre, correct? A. Correct. Q. For Alan Keith Jones there is an asterisk. At the bottom of the page the asterisk says, "Indeterminate." What does that mean? A. It means if the EI program doesn't have enough information to calculate an estimate, it won't, and that's what happened here. Q. Why would it not have enough information? A. Jones only got 468 votes. That's why. Q. So a low amount of votes is significant to the EI analysis? A. Well, if the algorithms can't in general, indeterminate votes are likely with smaller number of vote totals. Q. How could it be that you were able to calculate Sabrina Charles Pierre	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Cole 30-something percent? A. We don't know because EI wasn't able to generate an estimate given the small number of votes that Jones got. Q. Well, but there were a large number of votes for Jacob Lefkowitz, right? A. Based on 6,380 votes. Q. And there were a large number of votes for Sabrina Charles Pierre, right? A. 4,600. Q. Are you confident in your estimate of 64.2 percent of the Latino vote for Sabrina Charles Pierre? A. I am. Q. Are you confident in your estimate of 0.7 percent of the Latino vote for Jacob Lefkowitz? A. I am. Q. How can you be confident in those estimates if you can't say what happened to the other 30 percent of the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Cole Charles Pierre, correct? A. Correct. Q. For Alan Keith Jones there is an asterisk. At the bottom of the page the asterisk says, "Indeterminate." What does that mean? A. It means if the EI program doesn't have enough information to calculate an estimate, it won't, and that's what happened here. Q. Why would it not have enough information? A. Jones only got 468 votes. That's why. Q. So a low amount of votes is significant to the EI analysis? A. Well, if the algorithms can't in general, indeterminate votes are likely with smaller number of vote totals. Q. How could it be that you were able to calculate Sabrina Charles Pierre received 64.2 percent, Jacob Lefkowitz got	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Cole 30-something percent? A. We don't know because EI wasn't able to generate an estimate given the small number of votes that Jones got. Q. Well, but there were a large number of votes for Jacob Lefkowitz, right? A. Based on 6,380 votes. Q. And there were a large number of votes for Sabrina Charles Pierre, right? A. 4,600. Q. Are you confident in your estimate of 64.2 percent of the Latino vote for Sabrina Charles Pierre? A. I am. Q. Are you confident in your estimate of 0.7 percent of the Latino vote for Jacob Lefkowitz? A. I am. Q. How can you be confident in those estimates if you can't say what happened to the other 30 percent of the Latino voters?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Cole Charles Pierre, correct? A. Correct. Q. For Alan Keith Jones there is an asterisk. At the bottom of the page the asterisk says, "Indeterminate." What does that mean? A. It means if the EI program doesn't have enough information to calculate an estimate, it won't, and that's what happened here. Q. Why would it not have enough information? A. Jones only got 468 votes. That's why. Q. So a low amount of votes is significant to the EI analysis? A. Well, if the algorithms can't in general, indeterminate votes are likely with smaller number of vote totals. Q. How could it be that you were able to calculate Sabrina Charles Pierre	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Cole 30-something percent? A. We don't know because EI wasn't able to generate an estimate given the small number of votes that Jones got. Q. Well, but there were a large number of votes for Jacob Lefkowitz, right? A. Based on 6,380 votes. Q. And there were a large number of votes for Sabrina Charles Pierre, right? A. 4,600. Q. Are you confident in your estimate of 64.2 percent of the Latino vote for Sabrina Charles Pierre? A. I am. Q. Are you confident in your estimate of 0.7 percent of the Latino vote for Jacob Lefkowitz? A. I am. Q. How can you be confident in those estimates if you can't say what happened to the other 30 percent of the

	Page 134		Page 136
1	Cole	1	Cole
2	Jones got.	2	A. Correct.
3	Q. Are you saying that you can get	3	Q. Are you confident in that
4	reliable EI estimates for a two-way race	4	estimate?
5	where you're not getting you wouldn't	5	A. I am.
6	have the percentages add up to a hundred	6	Q. You also generated an estimate
7	percent?	7	that 3.6 percent of Black voters voted for
8	MR. GROSSMAN: Objection.	8	Alan Keith Jones, right?
9	A. I already explained that.	9	A. Yes.
10	Q. Well, I can understand how you	10	Q. Are you confident in that
11	could get a little bit over a hundred	11	estimate?
12	percent or a little below a hundred percent.	12	A. I am.
13	I don't understand how it could be reliable	13	Q. Why were you able to generate an
14	to say that 64.2 percent of Latino voters	14	estimate among Black voters for Alan Keith
15	voted for one candidate, .7 percent of	15	Jones, but not for Latino voters?
16	Latino candidates voted for another	16	A. Because there are more Black
17	candidate; what happened to the rest of	17	voters than Latino voters.
18	them? Don't you want to know?	18	Q. When you say 3.6 percent of
19	A. I'd like to know, but there was	19	Black voters for Alan Keith Jones, 3.6
20	insufficient data for EI to produce an	20	percent of what number?
21	estimate.	21	A. Of Black voters.
22	Q. Did you calculate confidence	22	Q. Right.
23	intervals for your estimates for the percent	23	What I mean is: Do you know how
24	of Latino voters voting for the candidates	24	many Black voters voted in the 2015
25	in 2015?	25	election?
	Page 135		Page 137
1	Cole	1	Cole
2	A. We've already gone over whether	2	A. I know how many Blacks of
3	or not I generated confidence intervals.	3	citizen voting age population there are.
4	Q. So you did not generate	4	And that's what is used as the predictor.
5	confidence intervals for your estimates for	5	Q. So you don't actually know how
			Q. So you don't detadily know now
6	the percent of Latino voters voting for	6	many Black voters voted in the 2015
6 7	the percent of Latino voters voting for candidate in 2015, correct?	6 7	
	1		many Black voters voted in the 2015
7	candidate in 2015, correct?	7	many Black voters voted in the 2015 election, right?
7 8	candidate in 2015, correct? A. I generated standard errors.	7 8	many Black voters voted in the 2015 election, right? A. Not actually how many voted.
7 8 9	candidate in 2015, correct? A. I generated standard errors. Q. Right.	7 8 9	many Black voters voted in the 2015 election, right? A. Not actually how many voted. Q. Is there a way for you to
7 8 9 10	candidate in 2015, correct? A. I generated standard errors. Q. Right. But not confidence intervals,	7 8 9 10	many Black voters voted in the 2015 election, right? A. Not actually how many voted. Q. Is there a way for you to estimate how many Black voters actually
7 8 9 10 11	candidate in 2015, correct? A. I generated standard errors. Q. Right. But not confidence intervals, right?	7 8 9 10 11	many Black voters voted in the 2015 election, right? A. Not actually how many voted. Q. Is there a way for you to estimate how many Black voters actually voted in this election?
7 8 9 10 11 12	candidate in 2015, correct? A. I generated standard errors. Q. Right. But not confidence intervals, right? A. I did not produce confidence	7 8 9 10 11 12	many Black voters voted in the 2015 election, right? A. Not actually how many voted. Q. Is there a way for you to estimate how many Black voters actually voted in this election? A. You could generate turnout estimates to help you do that. Q. Did you generate turnout
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	candidate in 2015, correct? A. I generated standard errors. Q. Right. But not confidence intervals, right? A. I did not produce confidence intervals, that's right. Q. Let's move to the next column over, sticking with the seat of Jacob	7 8 9 10 11 12 13	many Black voters voted in the 2015 election, right? A. Not actually how many voted. Q. Is there a way for you to estimate how many Black voters actually voted in this election? A. You could generate turnout estimates to help you do that.
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7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	candidate in 2015, correct? A. I generated standard errors. Q. Right. But not confidence intervals, right? A. I did not produce confidence intervals, that's right. Q. Let's move to the next column over, sticking with the seat of Jacob Lefkowitz, you generated an estimate that 36.2 percent of Black voters voted for Jacob Lefkowitz, correct? A. Correct.	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	many Black voters voted in the 2015 election, right? A. Not actually how many voted. Q. Is there a way for you to estimate how many Black voters actually voted in this election? A. You could generate turnout estimates to help you do that. Q. Did you generate turnout estimates for the 2015 election? A. They have been generated, yes. Q. Who generated them?
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7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	candidate in 2015, correct? A. I generated standard errors. Q. Right. But not confidence intervals, right? A. I did not produce confidence intervals, that's right. Q. Let's move to the next column over, sticking with the seat of Jacob Lefkowitz, you generated an estimate that 36.2 percent of Black voters voted for Jacob Lefkowitz, correct? A. Correct. Q. Are you confident in that estimate?	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	many Black voters voted in the 2015 election, right? A. Not actually how many voted. Q. Is there a way for you to estimate how many Black voters actually voted in this election? A. You could generate turnout estimates to help you do that. Q. Did you generate turnout estimates for the 2015 election? A. They have been generated, yes. Q. Who generated them? A. I did. Q. Do you report them in your report? A. No.
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	candidate in 2015, correct? A. I generated standard errors. Q. Right. But not confidence intervals, right? A. I did not produce confidence intervals, that's right. Q. Let's move to the next column over, sticking with the seat of Jacob Lefkowitz, you generated an estimate that 36.2 percent of Black voters voted for Jacob Lefkowitz, correct? A. Correct. Q. Are you confident in that estimate? A. Yes.	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	many Black voters voted in the 2015 election, right? A. Not actually how many voted. Q. Is there a way for you to estimate how many Black voters actually voted in this election? A. You could generate turnout estimates to help you do that. Q. Did you generate turnout estimates for the 2015 election? A. They have been generated, yes. Q. Who generated them? A. I did. Q. Do you report them in your report? A. No. Q. Why not?
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	candidate in 2015, correct? A. I generated standard errors. Q. Right. But not confidence intervals, right? A. I did not produce confidence intervals, that's right. Q. Let's move to the next column over, sticking with the seat of Jacob Lefkowitz, you generated an estimate that 36.2 percent of Black voters voted for Jacob Lefkowitz, correct? A. Correct. Q. Are you confident in that estimate? A. Yes. Q. And you generated an estimate	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	many Black voters voted in the 2015 election, right? A. Not actually how many voted. Q. Is there a way for you to estimate how many Black voters actually voted in this election? A. You could generate turnout estimates to help you do that. Q. Did you generate turnout estimates for the 2015 election? A. They have been generated, yes. Q. Who generated them? A. I did. Q. Do you report them in your report? A. No. Q. Why not? A. We've gone through this same set
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	candidate in 2015, correct? A. I generated standard errors. Q. Right. But not confidence intervals, right? A. I did not produce confidence intervals, that's right. Q. Let's move to the next column over, sticking with the seat of Jacob Lefkowitz, you generated an estimate that 36.2 percent of Black voters voted for Jacob Lefkowitz, correct? A. Correct. Q. Are you confident in that estimate? A. Yes.	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	many Black voters voted in the 2015 election, right? A. Not actually how many voted. Q. Is there a way for you to estimate how many Black voters actually voted in this election? A. You could generate turnout estimates to help you do that. Q. Did you generate turnout estimates for the 2015 election? A. They have been generated, yes. Q. Who generated them? A. I did. Q. Do you report them in your report? A. No. Q. Why not?

	Page 138		Page 140
1	Cole	1	Cole
2	correct.	2	A. Not necessarily irrelevant, but
3	A. The methodology is the same.	3	they did not influence my conclusion.
4	Q. So is it fair to say that	4	Q. Why did you generate a turnout
5	everything you did methodologically for 2013	5	estimate?
6	election, you also did for the 2015	6	A. They're part they're standard
7	election?	7	output from the King's EI program.
8	A. Yes.	8	Q. And you, I believe, testified
9	Q. So for the 2015 election you did	9	before, but just in case I missed it, and
10	not generate any confidence intervals,	10	you have retained that standard output from
11	correct?	11	the ecological inference?
12	A. Correct.	12	A. I have.
13	Q. You did not report any turnout	13	Q. As you sit here today, do you
14	estimate for the 2015 election, correct?	14	recall anything about that turnout estimate?
15	A. That's right.	15	MR. GROSSMAN: Objection.
16	Q. But you have a turnout estimate	16	Q. Meaning if I was to ask you your
17	for the 2015 election?	17	best recollection of what the Black turnout
18	A. Yes.	18	was in 2015, would you recall anything about
19	Q. Is the turnout estimate relevant	19	your turnout estimate?
20	to your conclusions in your report?	20	A. I don't recall the specific
21	A. The main questions relate to	21	estimates.
22	cohesion and crossover voting. Turnout	22	Q. What do you recall?
23	estimates were not a main focus of the	23	A. I recall that in general, in
24 25	report. I was not the in general, my conclusions would not change given turnout	24 25	general Whites turned out at higher rates than Blacks and Latino. That's what I
23		23	
1	Page 139 Cole	1	Page 141 Cole
2	data.	2	recall.
3	Q. Is your turnout estimates or	3	Q. A lot higher?
4	rather, are your turnout estimates relevant	4	A. I don't recall.
5	to your conclusions in your report in any	5	Q. Ballpark?
6	way?	6	A. No ballpark.
7	A. My conclusions about racially	7	Q. Was Black turnout low?
8	polarized voting were made without respect	8	A. I just answered that. I
9	to turnout estimates.	9	remember that Whites tended to vote at a
10	Q. That's one of the conclusions in	10	higher rate, participated at a higher rate
	your report. What about the others? Are	11	than the other two racial categories.
11	J		than the enter the ration care Berres.
11 12	your turnout estimates relevant to any of	12	MR. GROSSMAN: This is probably
11 12 13	your turnout estimates relevant to any of the conclusions in your report?	12 13	
11 12 13 14	your turnout estimates relevant to any of the conclusions in your report? A. There were three main questions.	13 14	MR. GROSSMAN: This is probably a good time for a break. We have been going for about an hour.
11 12 13 14 15	your turnout estimates relevant to any of the conclusions in your report? A. There were three main questions. The answer would be the same for all three;	13 14 15	MR. GROSSMAN: This is probably a good time for a break. We have been going for about an hour. MR. LEVINE: For an hour?
11 12 13 14 15 16	your turnout estimates relevant to any of the conclusions in your report? A. There were three main questions. The answer would be the same for all three; racially polarized voting, Black cohesion,	13 14 15 16	MR. GROSSMAN: This is probably a good time for a break. We have been going for about an hour. MR. LEVINE: For an hour? MR. GROSSMAN: Yes.
11 12 13 14 15 16 17	your turnout estimates relevant to any of the conclusions in your report? A. There were three main questions. The answer would be the same for all three; racially polarized voting, Black cohesion, Black and Latino cohesion and whether	13 14 15 16 17	MR. GROSSMAN: This is probably a good time for a break. We have been going for about an hour. MR. LEVINE: For an hour? MR. GROSSMAN: Yes. MR. LEVINE: Yes, of course.
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	your turnout estimates relevant to any of the conclusions in your report? A. There were three main questions. The answer would be the same for all three; racially polarized voting, Black cohesion, Black and Latino cohesion and whether candidates of choice of Blacks Blacks or	13 14 15 16 17 18	MR. GROSSMAN: This is probably a good time for a break. We have been going for about an hour. MR. LEVINE: For an hour? MR. GROSSMAN: Yes. MR. LEVINE: Yes, of course. (Recess taken.)
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	your turnout estimates relevant to any of the conclusions in your report? A. There were three main questions. The answer would be the same for all three; racially polarized voting, Black cohesion, Black and Latino cohesion and whether candidates of choice of Blacks Blacks or Blacks and Latinos are usually defeated by	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	MR. GROSSMAN: This is probably a good time for a break. We have been going for about an hour. MR. LEVINE: For an hour? MR. GROSSMAN: Yes. MR. LEVINE: Yes, of course. (Recess taken.) Q. We're looking at the 2015
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	your turnout estimates relevant to any of the conclusions in your report? A. There were three main questions. The answer would be the same for all three; racially polarized voting, Black cohesion, Black and Latino cohesion and whether candidates of choice of Blacks Blacks or Blacks and Latinos are usually defeated by White voters as a bloc.	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	MR. GROSSMAN: This is probably a good time for a break. We have been going for about an hour. MR. LEVINE: For an hour? MR. GROSSMAN: Yes. MR. LEVINE: Yes, of course. (Recess taken.) Q. We're looking at the 2015 elections. Before we turn back to that, let
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	your turnout estimates relevant to any of the conclusions in your report? A. There were three main questions. The answer would be the same for all three; racially polarized voting, Black cohesion, Black and Latino cohesion and whether candidates of choice of Blacks Blacks or Blacks and Latinos are usually defeated by White voters as a bloc. Q. Have you shared turnout analysis	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	MR. GROSSMAN: This is probably a good time for a break. We have been going for about an hour. MR. LEVINE: For an hour? MR. GROSSMAN: Yes. MR. LEVINE: Yes, of course. (Recess taken.) Q. We're looking at the 2015 elections. Before we turn back to that, let me direct your attention to page 6 of your
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	your turnout estimates relevant to any of the conclusions in your report? A. There were three main questions. The answer would be the same for all three; racially polarized voting, Black cohesion, Black and Latino cohesion and whether candidates of choice of Blacks Blacks or Blacks and Latinos are usually defeated by White voters as a bloc. Q. Have you shared turnout analysis and estimates with anyone?	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	MR. GROSSMAN: This is probably a good time for a break. We have been going for about an hour. MR. LEVINE: For an hour? MR. GROSSMAN: Yes. MR. LEVINE: Yes, of course. (Recess taken.) Q. We're looking at the 2015 elections. Before we turn back to that, let me direct your attention to page 6 of your report. Take a look at Footnote 9, and I'll
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	your turnout estimates relevant to any of the conclusions in your report? A. There were three main questions. The answer would be the same for all three; racially polarized voting, Black cohesion, Black and Latino cohesion and whether candidates of choice of Blacks Blacks or Blacks and Latinos are usually defeated by White voters as a bloc. Q. Have you shared turnout analysis and estimates with anyone? A. I don't think so.	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	MR. GROSSMAN: This is probably a good time for a break. We have been going for about an hour. MR. LEVINE: For an hour? MR. GROSSMAN: Yes. MR. LEVINE: Yes, of course. (Recess taken.) Q. We're looking at the 2015 elections. Before we turn back to that, let me direct your attention to page 6 of your report. Take a look at Footnote 9, and I'll read it so everybody can follow along. I'm
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	your turnout estimates relevant to any of the conclusions in your report? A. There were three main questions. The answer would be the same for all three; racially polarized voting, Black cohesion, Black and Latino cohesion and whether candidates of choice of Blacks Blacks or Blacks and Latinos are usually defeated by White voters as a bloc. Q. Have you shared turnout analysis and estimates with anyone?	13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	MR. GROSSMAN: This is probably a good time for a break. We have been going for about an hour. MR. LEVINE: For an hour? MR. GROSSMAN: Yes. MR. LEVINE: Yes, of course. (Recess taken.) Q. We're looking at the 2015 elections. Before we turn back to that, let me direct your attention to page 6 of your report. Take a look at Footnote 9, and I'll

	Page 142		Page 144
1	Cole	1	Cole
2	contest with two candidates is the candidate	2	percent of Latino voters voted for Natasha
3	who receives a majority of the Black votes.	3	Morales, correct?
4	Determination of Black preferred candidates	4	A. Correct.
5	in head-to-head contests with more than two	5	Q. Are you confident in those
6	candidates needs to be established on an	6	estimates?
7	election-specific data basis, yet the level	7	A. I am.
8	of support for a candidate can change given	8	Q. The next column you estimated
9	the total number of candidates; although	9	that 40 percent of Black voters voted for
10	receiving a majority of Black votes in	10	Yonah Rothman, correct?
11	contest with more than two candidates is not	11	A. Correct.
12	required for determination as a Black	12	Q. And you estimated that 59.9
13	preferred candidate, receiving a majority of	13	percent of Black voters voted for Natasha
14	Black votes would be an indication of	14	Morales, correct?
15	substantial support from Black voters."	15	A. Correct.
16	What do you mean that "receiving	16	Q. Looking at the White voter
17	a majority of Black votes in contests with	17	column, you estimated that 72.1 percent of
18	more than two candidate is not required for	18	White voters voted for Yonah Rothman,
19	determination as a Black preferred	19	correct?
20	candidate"?	20	A. Correct.
21	A. I'll give you an example. Let's	21	Q. And you estimated that 28.1
22	say we have ten candidates and candidate	22	percent of White voters voted for Natasha
23	the one with the highest vote got 40 percent	23	Morales, correct?
24	of the vote. Everybody else got five, four,	24	A. Correct.
25	small amounts of percentage of votes.	25	Q. Are you confident in those
	Page 143		Page 145
			Page 145
1	Cole	1	Cole
2	Cole On a case-by-case basis, you	2	Cole estimates?
2 3	Cole On a case-by-case basis, you might conclude that the candidate with the	2 3	Cole estimates? A. I am.
2 3 4	Cole On a case-by-case basis, you might conclude that the candidate with the 40 percent was the preferred candidate, not	2 3 4	Cole estimates? A. I am. Q. Because these are point
2 3 4 5	Cole On a case-by-case basis, you might conclude that the candidate with the 40 percent was the preferred candidate, not necessarily requiring majority, if you've	2 3 4 5	Cole estimates? A. I am. Q. Because these are point estimates, is it possible that the actual
2 3 4 5 6	Cole On a case-by-case basis, you might conclude that the candidate with the 40 percent was the preferred candidate, not necessarily requiring majority, if you've got more than two candidates. That's what I	2 3 4 5 6	Cole estimates? A. I am. Q. Because these are point estimates, is it possible that the actual support of Black voters for Yonah Rothman
2 3 4 5 6 7	Cole On a case-by-case basis, you might conclude that the candidate with the 40 percent was the preferred candidate, not necessarily requiring majority, if you've got more than two candidates. That's what I mean by that.	2 3 4 5 6 7	Cole estimates? A. I am. Q. Because these are point estimates, is it possible that the actual support of Black voters for Yonah Rothman could have been higher than 40 percent?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Cole On a case-by-case basis, you might conclude that the candidate with the 40 percent was the preferred candidate, not necessarily requiring majority, if you've got more than two candidates. That's what I mean by that. Q. Do you have to change the way	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Cole estimates? A. I am. Q. Because these are point estimates, is it possible that the actual support of Black voters for Yonah Rothman could have been higher than 40 percent? A. It's possible.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cole On a case-by-case basis, you might conclude that the candidate with the 40 percent was the preferred candidate, not necessarily requiring majority, if you've got more than two candidates. That's what I mean by that. Q. Do you have to change the way you do an ecological inference analysis to	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cole estimates? A. I am. Q. Because these are point estimates, is it possible that the actual support of Black voters for Yonah Rothman could have been higher than 40 percent? A. It's possible. Q. Is it possible that the actual
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cole On a case-by-case basis, you might conclude that the candidate with the 40 percent was the preferred candidate, not necessarily requiring majority, if you've got more than two candidates. That's what I mean by that. Q. Do you have to change the way you do an ecological inference analysis to account for that possibility where you have	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cole estimates? A. I am. Q. Because these are point estimates, is it possible that the actual support of Black voters for Yonah Rothman could have been higher than 40 percent? A. It's possible. Q. Is it possible that the actual support of Black voters for Natasha Morales
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Cole On a case-by-case basis, you might conclude that the candidate with the 40 percent was the preferred candidate, not necessarily requiring majority, if you've got more than two candidates. That's what I mean by that. Q. Do you have to change the way you do an ecological inference analysis to account for that possibility where you have three-way elections?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	cole estimates? A. I am. Q. Because these are point estimates, is it possible that the actual support of Black voters for Yonah Rothman could have been higher than 40 percent? A. It's possible. Q. Is it possible that the actual support of Black voters for Natasha Morales could have been lower than 59.9 percent?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Cole On a case-by-case basis, you might conclude that the candidate with the 40 percent was the preferred candidate, not necessarily requiring majority, if you've got more than two candidates. That's what I mean by that. Q. Do you have to change the way you do an ecological inference analysis to account for that possibility where you have three-way elections? A. Each candidate is analyzed	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	cole estimates? A. I am. Q. Because these are point estimates, is it possible that the actual support of Black voters for Yonah Rothman could have been higher than 40 percent? A. It's possible. Q. Is it possible that the actual support of Black voters for Natasha Morales could have been lower than 59.9 percent? A. It's possible.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Cole On a case-by-case basis, you might conclude that the candidate with the 40 percent was the preferred candidate, not necessarily requiring majority, if you've got more than two candidates. That's what I mean by that. Q. Do you have to change the way you do an ecological inference analysis to account for that possibility where you have three-way elections? A. Each candidate is analyzed separately.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Cole estimates? A. I am. Q. Because these are point estimates, is it possible that the actual support of Black voters for Yonah Rothman could have been higher than 40 percent? A. It's possible. Q. Is it possible that the actual support of Black voters for Natasha Morales could have been lower than 59.9 percent? A. It's possible. Q. How likely is it?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Cole On a case-by-case basis, you might conclude that the candidate with the 40 percent was the preferred candidate, not necessarily requiring majority, if you've got more than two candidates. That's what I mean by that. Q. Do you have to change the way you do an ecological inference analysis to account for that possibility where you have three-way elections? A. Each candidate is analyzed separately. Q. So in the three-way elections in	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	cole estimates? A. I am. Q. Because these are point estimates, is it possible that the actual support of Black voters for Yonah Rothman could have been higher than 40 percent? A. It's possible. Q. Is it possible that the actual support of Black voters for Natasha Morales could have been lower than 59.9 percent? A. It's possible. Q. How likely is it? A. Given the standard errors that
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Cole On a case-by-case basis, you might conclude that the candidate with the 40 percent was the preferred candidate, not necessarily requiring majority, if you've got more than two candidates. That's what I mean by that. Q. Do you have to change the way you do an ecological inference analysis to account for that possibility where you have three-way elections? A. Each candidate is analyzed separately. Q. So in the three-way elections in 2015, nothing about the way you performed	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	cole estimates? A. I am. Q. Because these are point estimates, is it possible that the actual support of Black voters for Yonah Rothman could have been higher than 40 percent? A. It's possible. Q. Is it possible that the actual support of Black voters for Natasha Morales could have been lower than 59.9 percent? A. It's possible. Q. How likely is it? A. Given the standard errors that were generated with these analyses, I found
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Cole On a case-by-case basis, you might conclude that the candidate with the 40 percent was the preferred candidate, not necessarily requiring majority, if you've got more than two candidates. That's what I mean by that. Q. Do you have to change the way you do an ecological inference analysis to account for that possibility where you have three-way elections? A. Each candidate is analyzed separately. Q. So in the three-way elections in 2015, nothing about the way you performed the ecological inference analysis changes?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	cole estimates? A. I am. Q. Because these are point estimates, is it possible that the actual support of Black voters for Yonah Rothman could have been higher than 40 percent? A. It's possible. Q. Is it possible that the actual support of Black voters for Natasha Morales could have been lower than 59.9 percent? A. It's possible. Q. How likely is it? A. Given the standard errors that were generated with these analyses, I found it to be not likely.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Cole On a case-by-case basis, you might conclude that the candidate with the 40 percent was the preferred candidate, not necessarily requiring majority, if you've got more than two candidates. That's what I mean by that. Q. Do you have to change the way you do an ecological inference analysis to account for that possibility where you have three-way elections? A. Each candidate is analyzed separately. Q. So in the three-way elections in 2015, nothing about the way you performed the ecological inference analysis changes? A. No.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	cole estimates? A. I am. Q. Because these are point estimates, is it possible that the actual support of Black voters for Yonah Rothman could have been higher than 40 percent? A. It's possible. Q. Is it possible that the actual support of Black voters for Natasha Morales could have been lower than 59.9 percent? A. It's possible. Q. How likely is it? A. Given the standard errors that were generated with these analyses, I found it to be not likely. Q. Let's look at the seat of Eliahu
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Cole On a case-by-case basis, you might conclude that the candidate with the 40 percent was the preferred candidate, not necessarily requiring majority, if you've got more than two candidates. That's what I mean by that. Q. Do you have to change the way you do an ecological inference analysis to account for that possibility where you have three-way elections? A. Each candidate is analyzed separately. Q. So in the three-way elections in 2015, nothing about the way you performed the ecological inference analysis changes? A. No. Q. Let's look at the seat of Yonah	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	estimates? A. I am. Q. Because these are point estimates, is it possible that the actual support of Black voters for Yonah Rothman could have been higher than 40 percent? A. It's possible. Q. Is it possible that the actual support of Black voters for Natasha Morales could have been lower than 59.9 percent? A. It's possible. Q. How likely is it? A. Given the standard errors that were generated with these analyses, I found it to be not likely. Q. Let's look at the seat of Eliahu Solomon, the next one. Here we have another
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Cole On a case-by-case basis, you might conclude that the candidate with the 40 percent was the preferred candidate, not necessarily requiring majority, if you've got more than two candidates. That's what I mean by that. Q. Do you have to change the way you do an ecological inference analysis to account for that possibility where you have three-way elections? A. Each candidate is analyzed separately. Q. So in the three-way elections in 2015, nothing about the way you performed the ecological inference analysis changes? A. No. Q. Let's look at the seat of Yonah Rothman, page 39, bottom of the page. For	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	cole estimates? A. I am. Q. Because these are point estimates, is it possible that the actual support of Black voters for Yonah Rothman could have been higher than 40 percent? A. It's possible. Q. Is it possible that the actual support of Black voters for Natasha Morales could have been lower than 59.9 percent? A. It's possible. Q. How likely is it? A. Given the standard errors that were generated with these analyses, I found it to be not likely. Q. Let's look at the seat of Eliahu Solomon, the next one. Here we have another three-way race. You calculated that the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Cole On a case-by-case basis, you might conclude that the candidate with the 40 percent was the preferred candidate, not necessarily requiring majority, if you've got more than two candidates. That's what I mean by that. Q. Do you have to change the way you do an ecological inference analysis to account for that possibility where you have three-way elections? A. Each candidate is analyzed separately. Q. So in the three-way elections in 2015, nothing about the way you performed the ecological inference analysis changes? A. No. Q. Let's look at the seat of Yonah Rothman, page 39, bottom of the page. For the seat of Yonah Rothman, you estimated	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	cole estimates? A. I am. Q. Because these are point estimates, is it possible that the actual support of Black voters for Yonah Rothman could have been higher than 40 percent? A. It's possible. Q. Is it possible that the actual support of Black voters for Natasha Morales could have been lower than 59.9 percent? A. It's possible. Q. How likely is it? A. Given the standard errors that were generated with these analyses, I found it to be not likely. Q. Let's look at the seat of Eliahu Solomon, the next one. Here we have another three-way race. You calculated that the percentage of Latino voters voting for
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Cole On a case-by-case basis, you might conclude that the candidate with the 40 percent was the preferred candidate, not necessarily requiring majority, if you've got more than two candidates. That's what I mean by that. Q. Do you have to change the way you do an ecological inference analysis to account for that possibility where you have three-way elections? A. Each candidate is analyzed separately. Q. So in the three-way elections in 2015, nothing about the way you performed the ecological inference analysis changes? A. No. Q. Let's look at the seat of Yonah Rothman, page 39, bottom of the page. For the seat of Yonah Rothman, you estimated that 0.5 percent of Latino voters voting for	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	cole estimates? A. I am. Q. Because these are point estimates, is it possible that the actual support of Black voters for Yonah Rothman could have been higher than 40 percent? A. It's possible. Q. Is it possible that the actual support of Black voters for Natasha Morales could have been lower than 59.9 percent? A. It's possible. Q. How likely is it? A. Given the standard errors that were generated with these analyses, I found it to be not likely. Q. Let's look at the seat of Eliahu Solomon, the next one. Here we have another three-way race. You calculated that the percentage of Latino voters voting for candidate Juan Pablo Ramirez was 0.3
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Cole On a case-by-case basis, you might conclude that the candidate with the 40 percent was the preferred candidate, not necessarily requiring majority, if you've got more than two candidates. That's what I mean by that. Q. Do you have to change the way you do an ecological inference analysis to account for that possibility where you have three-way elections? A. Each candidate is analyzed separately. Q. So in the three-way elections in 2015, nothing about the way you performed the ecological inference analysis changes? A. No. Q. Let's look at the seat of Yonah Rothman, page 39, bottom of the page. For the seat of Yonah Rothman, you estimated that 0.5 percent of Latino voters voting for the candidate only 0.5 percent of Latino	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	cole estimates? A. I am. Q. Because these are point estimates, is it possible that the actual support of Black voters for Yonah Rothman could have been higher than 40 percent? A. It's possible. Q. Is it possible that the actual support of Black voters for Natasha Morales could have been lower than 59.9 percent? A. It's possible. Q. How likely is it? A. Given the standard errors that were generated with these analyses, I found it to be not likely. Q. Let's look at the seat of Eliahu Solomon, the next one. Here we have another three-way race. You calculated that the percentage of Latino voters voting for candidate Juan Pablo Ramirez was 0.3 percent; is that correct?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	On a case-by-case basis, you might conclude that the candidate with the 40 percent was the preferred candidate, not necessarily requiring majority, if you've got more than two candidates. That's what I mean by that. Q. Do you have to change the way you do an ecological inference analysis to account for that possibility where you have three-way elections? A. Each candidate is analyzed separately. Q. So in the three-way elections in 2015, nothing about the way you performed the ecological inference analysis changes? A. No. Q. Let's look at the seat of Yonah Rothman, page 39, bottom of the page. For the seat of Yonah Rothman, you estimated that 0.5 percent of Latino voters voting for the candidate only 0.5 percent of Latino voters voted for Yonah Rothman, correct?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	cole estimates? A. I am. Q. Because these are point estimates, is it possible that the actual support of Black voters for Yonah Rothman could have been higher than 40 percent? A. It's possible. Q. Is it possible that the actual support of Black voters for Natasha Morales could have been lower than 59.9 percent? A. It's possible. Q. How likely is it? A. Given the standard errors that were generated with these analyses, I found it to be not likely. Q. Let's look at the seat of Eliahu Solomon, the next one. Here we have another three-way race. You calculated that the percentage of Latino voters voting for candidate Juan Pablo Ramirez was 0.3 percent; is that correct? A. Correct.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Cole On a case-by-case basis, you might conclude that the candidate with the 40 percent was the preferred candidate, not necessarily requiring majority, if you've got more than two candidates. That's what I mean by that. Q. Do you have to change the way you do an ecological inference analysis to account for that possibility where you have three-way elections? A. Each candidate is analyzed separately. Q. So in the three-way elections in 2015, nothing about the way you performed the ecological inference analysis changes? A. No. Q. Let's look at the seat of Yonah Rothman, page 39, bottom of the page. For the seat of Yonah Rothman, you estimated that 0.5 percent of Latino voters voting for the candidate only 0.5 percent of Latino	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	cole estimates? A. I am. Q. Because these are point estimates, is it possible that the actual support of Black voters for Yonah Rothman could have been higher than 40 percent? A. It's possible. Q. Is it possible that the actual support of Black voters for Natasha Morales could have been lower than 59.9 percent? A. It's possible. Q. How likely is it? A. Given the standard errors that were generated with these analyses, I found it to be not likely. Q. Let's look at the seat of Eliahu Solomon, the next one. Here we have another three-way race. You calculated that the percentage of Latino voters voting for candidate Juan Pablo Ramirez was 0.3 percent; is that correct?

	Page 146		Page 148
1	Cole	1	Cole
2	A. I am.	2	polarization?
3	Q. You estimated that 99.4 percent	3	A. The racial polarization would
4	of Latino voters voted for Steve White,	4	still be whatever the preferred candidate is
5	correct?	5	of the particular racial group. I'm just
6	A. Correct.	6	saying that in the situation where there are
7	Q. Are you confident in that	7	multiple races, you have a different dynamic
8	estimate?	8	than you would if there weren't multiple
9	A. I am.	9	races as the candidates.
10	Q. And you have a candidate named	10	Q. In the 2015 elections, looking
11	Yisroel Eisenbach for whom the Latino voter	11	at the White voter column, you estimated
12	support is indeterminate. Is that for the	12	that 68 percent of White voters voted for
13	same reason that you determined the Alan	13	Juan Pablo Ramirez, correct?
14	Keith Jones Latino support was	14	A. Correct.
15	indeterminate?	15	Q. Are you confident in that
16	A. Yes.	16	estimate?
17	Q. Does that indeterminate estimate	17	A. I am.
18	in any way affect the reliability of your	18	Q. And 25.2 percent of White voters
19	estimates for the other two candidates?	19	voted for Steve White; are you confident in
20	A. No.	20	that estimate?
21	Q. Does it strike you as	21	A. Yes.
22	interesting that no or virtually no Latino	22	Q. And 6 percent of White voters
23	voters voted for Juan Pablo Ramirez and all	23	voted for Yisroel Eisenbach; are you
24	or nearly all Latino voters voted for Steve	24	confident in that estimate?
25	White?	25	A. I am.
23		23	A. I am.
			D 140
1	Page 147 Cole	1	Page 149 Cole
		1 2	Cole
1 2 3	Cole		Cole Q. Is it still relevant to your
2	Cole A. White was the candidate of choice in the Latinos. It does not	2	Cole Q. Is it still relevant to your analysis, because it's an interracial
2 3 4	Cole A. White was the candidate of	2 3	Cole Q. Is it still relevant to your analysis, because it's an interracial contest, even if a majority of White voters
2 3	Cole A. White was the candidate of choice in the Latinos. It does not necessarily have to be the same race as the voters.	2 3 4 5	Cole Q. Is it still relevant to your analysis, because it's an interracial contest, even if a majority of White voters supported the Latino candidate and a
2 3 4 5	Cole A. White was the candidate of choice in the Latinos. It does not necessarily have to be the same race as the voters. Q. Do you consider the race of the	2 3 4	Cole Q. Is it still relevant to your analysis, because it's an interracial contest, even if a majority of White voters supported the Latino candidate and a majority of Latino voters supported the
2 3 4 5 6 7	Cole A. White was the candidate of choice in the Latinos. It does not necessarily have to be the same race as the voters. Q. Do you consider the race of the candidate at all as a factor in your	2 3 4 5 6	Cole Q. Is it still relevant to your analysis, because it's an interracial contest, even if a majority of White voters supported the Latino candidate and a majority of Latino voters supported the White candidate?
2 3 4 5 6	Cole A. White was the candidate of choice in the Latinos. It does not necessarily have to be the same race as the voters. Q. Do you consider the race of the candidate at all as a factor in your conclusion when you determine whether or not	2 3 4 5 6 7	Cole Q. Is it still relevant to your analysis, because it's an interracial contest, even if a majority of White voters supported the Latino candidate and a majority of Latino voters supported the White candidate? A. It's still racially polarized
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Cole A. White was the candidate of choice in the Latinos. It does not necessarily have to be the same race as the voters. Q. Do you consider the race of the candidate at all as a factor in your	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Cole Q. Is it still relevant to your analysis, because it's an interracial contest, even if a majority of White voters supported the Latino candidate and a majority of Latino voters supported the White candidate? A. It's still racially polarized voting. The preferred candidate of
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cole A. White was the candidate of choice in the Latinos. It does not necessarily have to be the same race as the voters. Q. Do you consider the race of the candidate at all as a factor in your conclusion when you determine whether or not there is racial polarization? A. I tend to find the interracial	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Cole Q. Is it still relevant to your analysis, because it's an interracial contest, even if a majority of White voters supported the Latino candidate and a majority of Latino voters supported the White candidate? A. It's still racially polarized voting. The preferred candidate of regardless of the race of the candidate, the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cole A. White was the candidate of choice in the Latinos. It does not necessarily have to be the same race as the voters. Q. Do you consider the race of the candidate at all as a factor in your conclusion when you determine whether or not there is racial polarization? A. I tend to find the interracial contest to be more probative than a race	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cole Q. Is it still relevant to your analysis, because it's an interracial contest, even if a majority of White voters supported the Latino candidate and a majority of Latino voters supported the White candidate? A. It's still racially polarized voting. The preferred candidate of
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Cole A. White was the candidate of choice in the Latinos. It does not necessarily have to be the same race as the voters. Q. Do you consider the race of the candidate at all as a factor in your conclusion when you determine whether or not there is racial polarization? A. I tend to find the interracial contest to be more probative than a race that is not interracial. It gives the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Cole Q. Is it still relevant to your analysis, because it's an interracial contest, even if a majority of White voters supported the Latino candidate and a majority of Latino voters supported the White candidate? A. It's still racially polarized voting. The preferred candidate of regardless of the race of the candidate, the preferred candidate of Latinos and Blacks
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	Page 150		Page 152
1	Page 150 Cole	1	Cole
2	more racial choice, as you say, isn't it	2	of Latino voters who voted for Kim Foskew
3	probative when you have a race where White	3	was 99.1 percent, correct?
4	voters overwhelming vote for a Latino	4	A. Correct.
5	candidate and Latino voters overwhelming	5	Q. And you calculated in the next
6	vote for a White candidate?	6	column that the percentage of Black voters
7	A. I mean, it's an interesting	7	who voted for Bernard Charles was 1.4
8	finding.	8	percent, correct?
9	Q. Have you ever seen that in an	9	A. Correct.
10	election before?	10	Q. And you calculated that the
11	A. I've seen situations where White	11	The state of the s
12		12	percentage of Black voters who voted for Kim
13	preferred this similar pattern, yes.	13	Foskew was 99.6 percent, correct? A. Correct.
14	Q. Even though voters are voting for a candidate who is not of their own race	14	
		15	Q. Are you confident in all of
15	instead of voters voting for a candidate who	16	those estimates?
16	is of their own race, even though it's a		A. I am.
17	reversal, your opinion is that this race is	17	Q. You also calculated that the
18	still indicative of racial polarization? A. Yes.	18	percentage of White voters who supported
19		19 20	Bernard Charles was 77.2 percent, correct?
20	Q. If that's right, why would		A. Correct.
21 22	interracial contests be more probative than	21 22	Q. And that 23 percent of White
$\begin{vmatrix} 22 \\ 23 \end{vmatrix}$	same race contests?	23	voters supported Kim Foskew, correct? A. Correct.
	A. In a contest involving just		
24 25	Whites, for example, the whole outcome is	24 25	Q. Bernard Charles is a Black man, correct?
23	you know, is mitigated by the fact that	23	
1	Page 151	1	Page 153
1 2	Cole	1 2	Cole
2	Cole there is no racial choice. It's just a	2	Cole A. Correct.
2 3	Cole there is no racial choice. It's just a different dynamic.	2 3	Cole A. Correct. Q. And Kim Foskew is a White women,
2 3 4	Cole there is no racial choice. It's just a different dynamic. Q. But here there is a racial	2 3 4	Cole A. Correct. Q. And Kim Foskew is a White women, correct?
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Cole there is no racial choice. It's just a different dynamic. Q. But here there is a racial choice, right? A. The point is is that it's the candidate of choice of the voters. That's the real outcome you're looking at.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Cole A. Correct. Q. And Kim Foskew is a White women, correct? A. Yes, yes. Q. We have the same pattern, don't we, where you have majority of White voters who voted for a Black candidate and a
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	there is no racial choice. It's just a different dynamic. Q. But here there is a racial choice, right? A. The point is is that it's the candidate of choice of the voters. That's the real outcome you're looking at. Q. That's interesting. Because then that suggests that the candidate of choice of the Latino voters is the candidate of choice, not because of the race of the candidate, but because of something else, right? A. It would indicate that they are sure. Probably other factors, of course. Q. Let's take a look at 2016, the top of the same page, page 39. The seat of Bernard Charles, you calculated that the percentage of Latino voters voting for candidate Bernard Charles was 1.2 percent, correct?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Cole A. Correct. Q. And Kim Foskew is a White women, correct? A. Yes, yes. Q. We have the same pattern, don't we, where you have majority of White voters who voted for a Black candidate and a majority of Black voters who voted for a White candidate, right? A. Right. Q. And like we just discussed, does that suggest to you that if Kim Foskew is the candidate of choice for Black voters, it's not because of her race? A. We don't know the reason. This is just the result. I don't know if it has to do with the race of the candidate. We just know that Kim Foskew is the candidate of choice of Blacks and Latinos. Don't know the reason for it. Q. And you know that Bernard

	D 151		D 157
1	Page 154 Cole	1	Page 156 Cole
2	Q. So let's go down to the next	2	Q. And 24 percent of White voters
3	election for the seat of Pierre Germain.	3	supporter Natasha Morales, right?
4	You calculated that 77 percent of White	4	A. Right.
5	voters voted for Pierre Germain, right?	5	Q. And Yehuda Weissmandl is White?
6	A. Right.	6	A. Right.
7	Q. Are you confident in that	7	Q. So as between the support for
8	result?	8	Bernard Charles, Pierre Germain and Yehuda
9	A. I am.	9	Weissmandl, it's about the same, between 77
10	Q. And 23 percent of White voters	10	and 78 percent of White voters, correct?
11	voted for Jean Fields, right?	11	A. Correct.
12	A. Right.	12	Q. And there is no variation
13	Q. And Pierre Germain is a Black	13	according to the race of the candidate, is
14	man also, correct?	14	there?
15	A. Yes.	15	A. That's correct.
16	Q. And Jean Fields is a Black	16	Q. And that's true for their
17	woman, right?	17	opponents because in each of those
18	A. Right.	18	elections, the first your opponent was White
19	Q. So that suggests that 77.2	19	woman, the second your opponent was a Black
20	percent of Whites voted for Bernard Charles,	20	woman, and the third the opponent was a
21	also 77 percent of Whites voted for Pierre	21	Latino woman, and the amount of White
22	Germain; so that is a consistent amount of	22	support remained the same across all three
23	White support for two Black candidates	23	of those candidates, true, correct?
24	correct?	24	A. Correct.
25	A. That's correct. Your analysis	25	Q. Doesn't that suggest that if
	Page 155		Page 157
1	Cole	1	Cole
2	Cole excludes the fact that there were two Black	2	Cole Yehuda Weissmandl is the preferred candidate
2 3	Cole excludes the fact that there were two Black candidates	2 3	Cole Yehuda Weissmandl is the preferred candidate of White voters, it's not because of his
2 3 4	Cole excludes the fact that there were two Black candidates Q. Right.	2 3 4	Cole Yehuda Weissmandl is the preferred candidate of White voters, it's not because of his race?
2 3 4 5	Cole excludes the fact that there were two Black candidates Q. Right. A for the seat of Pierre	2 3 4 5	Cole Yehuda Weissmandl is the preferred candidate of White voters, it's not because of his race? A. These results to me suggest that
2 3 4 5 6	Cole excludes the fact that there were two Black candidates Q. Right. A for the seat of Pierre Germain, so Whites had to vote for a Black	2 3 4 5 6	Cole Yehuda Weissmandl is the preferred candidate of White voters, it's not because of his race? A. These results to me suggest that the three candidates that ran, who were
2 3 4 5 6 7	Cole excludes the fact that there were two Black candidates Q. Right. A for the seat of Pierre Germain, so Whites had to vote for a Black candidate.	2 3 4 5 6 7	Cole Yehuda Weissmandl is the preferred candidate of White voters, it's not because of his race? A. These results to me suggest that the three candidates that ran, who were supported by private school interests, were
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Cole excludes the fact that there were two Black candidates Q. Right. A for the seat of Pierre Germain, so Whites had to vote for a Black candidate. Q. That's a useful point, because	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Cole Yehuda Weissmandl is the preferred candidate of White voters, it's not because of his race? A. These results to me suggest that the three candidates that ran, who were supported by private school interests, were supported regardless of their race.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cole excludes the fact that there were two Black candidates Q. Right. A for the seat of Pierre Germain, so Whites had to vote for a Black candidate. Q. That's a useful point, because 23 percent of Whites, according your	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cole Yehuda Weissmandl is the preferred candidate of White voters, it's not because of his race? A. These results to me suggest that the three candidates that ran, who were supported by private school interests, were supported regardless of their race. Q. Great.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Cole excludes the fact that there were two Black candidates Q. Right. A for the seat of Pierre Germain, so Whites had to vote for a Black candidate. Q. That's a useful point, because 23 percent of Whites, according your estimates, voted for Kim Foskew, right? A. Right. Q. 23 percent of White voters voted for Jean Fields, right? A. Right. Q. So even when presented with a racial choice, as you put it, the same percentages of White voters voted the same way as between candidates, right? A. Right. And Foskew and Fields and Morales are all they all ran together on the same slate, public school slate. Q. Look at the seat of Yehuda	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Yehuda Weissmandl is the preferred candidate of White voters, it's not because of his race? A. These results to me suggest that the three candidates that ran, who were supported by private school interests, were supported regardless of their race. Q. Great. And the three candidates who ran, to use your term, with the support of the public school community lost without regard to their race, right? A. That's correct. Q. Let's take a look at 2017. For the 2017 election, for the sake of completeness, as you testified before, you did the same thing methodologically for the 2017 election that you did for all the previous, correct? A. That's correct. Q. And for the 2017 election you

	Page 158		Page 160
1	Cole	1	Cole
2	Q. And for the 2017 election you	2	this election because of the work we've done
3	did generate turnout estimates, but did not	3	so far.
4	report them, correct?	4	Are you confident in your EI
5	A. Correct.	5	estimates for each of the estimates that you
6	MR. LEVINE: I'm going to mark	6	generated for the 2017 election?
7	as Cole Exhibit 4 this document.	7	A. I am.
8	(Cole Exhibit 4, Annual Budget	8	Q. And you did not consider any
9	and Trustee Vote for May 16, 2017	9	supplemental evidence or other quantitative
10	Official Results, marked for	10	analysis that caused you to question the
11	identification, as of this date.)	11	results that you got for the 2017 election?
12	Q. The exhibit you've just been	12	MR. GROSSMAN: Objection.
13	handed marked Cole 4 is a copy of the Annual	13	Q. Is that right?
14	Budget and Trustee Vote for May 16, 2017	14	A. Could you repeat the question?
15	Official Results.	15	Q. Yes.
16	Have you seen this one before?	16	So none of the supplemental
17	A. Yes.	17	evidence or other quantitative analysis that
18	Q. I think you know what I'm about	18	you performed caused you to question your
19	to ask you, which has to with the far column	19	results for the 2017 election, right?
20	on your table for the votes?	20	A. Yes, the results were all
21	A. Right.	21	consistent.
22	Q. And the official results, the	22	Q. Looking at the first row, you
23	vote counts in the bottom row, do you see	23	estimated that 36.5 percent of Black voters
24	those?	24	voted for Mark Berkowitz and 68.8 percent of
25	A. I do.	25	Black voters voted for Alexandra Manigo,
	Page 159		Page 161
1	Cole	1	Cole
2	Cole Q. They don't match up?	2	Cole right?
2 3	Cole Q. They don't match up? A. That's correct.	2 3	Cole right? A. Right.
2 3 4	Cole Q. They don't match up? A. That's correct. Q. Is that a typo?	2 3 4	Cole right? A. Right. Q. And for the seat of Harry
2 3 4 5	Cole Q. They don't match up? A. That's correct. Q. Is that a typo? A. They are typos. When I first	2 3 4 5	Cole right? A. Right. Q. And for the seat of Harry Grossman below, you estimated that 7.6
2 3 4 5 6	Cole Q. They don't match up? A. That's correct. Q. Is that a typo? A. They are typos. When I first got the 2017 data, I got unofficial results.	2 3 4 5 6	Cole right? A. Right. Q. And for the seat of Harry Grossman below, you estimated that 7.6 percent of Black voters voted for Harry
2 3 4 5 6 7	Cole Q. They don't match up? A. That's correct. Q. Is that a typo? A. They are typos. When I first got the 2017 data, I got unofficial results. My analyses were run on official results,	2 3 4 5 6 7	right? A. Right. Q. And for the seat of Harry Grossman below, you estimated that 7.6 percent of Black voters voted for Harry Grossman and 94.2 percent of Black voters
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Cole Q. They don't match up? A. That's correct. Q. Is that a typo? A. They are typos. When I first got the 2017 data, I got unofficial results. My analyses were run on official results, and so that's why these numbers don't match.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Cole right? A. Right. Q. And for the seat of Harry Grossman below, you estimated that 7.6 percent of Black voters voted for Harry Grossman and 94.2 percent of Black voters voted for Eric Goodwin, right?
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1	D 1/2		D 164
1	Page 162 Cole	1	Page 164 Cole
2	A. Yes.	2	you generated in which you are not confident
3	Q. Do you understand Alexandra	3	the percentage of Black voters who voted for
4	Manigo to be running to have been running on	4	the candidates in May 21, 2013 election?
5	the same slate Eric Goodwin?	5	A. It sounds right.
6	A. Yes.	6	MR. LEVINE: Why don't we take a
7	Q. Why do you think they received	7	five-minute break and see if there is
8	such disparate levels of support despite	8	anything left to do.
9	running on the same slate?	9	MR. GROSSMAN: Okay.
10	A. First of all, both percentages	10	MR. LEVINE: Sound good?
11	indicate cohesion and indicative of	11	MR. GROSSMAN: Sounds good.
12	polarized voting. This would just be an	12	(Recess taken.)
13	example where potentially a contest where	13	Q. Let's go back on the record. I
14	there is no Black running, was not related	14	only have a few more questions. Thank you
15	to the severe kind of polarization that we	15	very much for your patience so far.
16	saw with the seats of Grossman and	16	I still have a question that I'm
17	Engel/Chajmovicz.	17	not clear of in terms of what you're calling
18	Q. Is there something different	18	the "correlation analysis." If you could
19	about Mark Berkowitz?	19	turn to your report, which is the document
20	A. What do you mean by that?	20	we marked as Exhibit 2, to page 8, paragraph
21	Q. Well, for example, for the seat	21	22, the very bottom of the page, that
22	of Engle you have 99.4 percent of Black	22	paragraph actually extends over on to the
23	voters supporting Chevon Dos Reis, who is a	23	page 9, and at the top of the page, and in
24	Latino woman, and 3.4 percent of Black	24	the penultimate sentence of that paragraph,
25	voters supporting Joe Freilich. That is	25	you list the three methods of analysis that
1	Page 163 Cole		Page 165
1		1 1	Cala
		1	Cole
2	also a very different vote breakdown as	2	you used, right?
2 3	also a very different vote breakdown as between Mark Berkowitz and Alexandra Manigo	2 3	you used, right? A. Yes.
2 3 4	also a very different vote breakdown as between Mark Berkowitz and Alexandra Manigo despite the fact that all three are slate	2 3 4	you used, right? A. Yes. Q. In the third method of analysis
2 3 4 5	also a very different vote breakdown as between Mark Berkowitz and Alexandra Manigo despite the fact that all three are slate candidates, right?	2 3 4 5	you used, right? A. Yes. Q. In the third method of analysis you identify as Goodman single-equation
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2 3 4 5 6 7	also a very different vote breakdown as between Mark Berkowitz and Alexandra Manigo despite the fact that all three are slate candidates, right? A. Right. Q. So I'm just wondering if that	2 3 4 5 6 7	you used, right? A. Yes. Q. In the third method of analysis you identify as Goodman single-equation ecological regression, right? A. Right.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	also a very different vote breakdown as between Mark Berkowitz and Alexandra Manigo despite the fact that all three are slate candidates, right? A. Right. Q. So I'm just wondering if that strikes you as anomalous? A. His pattern was yes, it was somewhat different, let's say, than 2016 and one possibility is that not being an interracial contest may have made a difference. Q. So there is some element of support for these candidates that is not necessarily tied to the slate that they're running on, but may be related to other factors; is that about right? A. It's possible. It's possible. Q. Are you as confident in these results as you were in all of the prior ones? A. Yes.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	you used, right? A. Yes. Q. In the third method of analysis you identify as Goodman single-equation ecological regression, right? A. Right. Q. Did you do a Goodman single-equation ecological regression analysis? A. What I should have said there to generate more clarity is "that correlation analysis from a Goodman single-equation analysis." The same variables were used in both. Q. I apologize. You have not generated more clarity yet, but maybe we will get there. What do you mean by that? A. I mean that in generating a correlation, we're looking a the association between two variables. In this case the racial composition of a precinct and the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	also a very different vote breakdown as between Mark Berkowitz and Alexandra Manigo despite the fact that all three are slate candidates, right? A. Right. Q. So I'm just wondering if that strikes you as anomalous? A. His pattern was yes, it was somewhat different, let's say, than 2016 and one possibility is that not being an interracial contest may have made a difference. Q. So there is some element of support for these candidates that is not necessarily tied to the slate that they're running on, but may be related to other factors; is that about right? A. It's possible. It's possible. Q. Are you as confident in these results as you were in all of the prior ones?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	you used, right? A. Yes. Q. In the third method of analysis you identify as Goodman single-equation ecological regression, right? A. Right. Q. Did you do a Goodman single-equation ecological regression analysis? A. What I should have said there to generate more clarity is "that correlation analysis from a Goodman single-equation analysis." The same variables were used in both. Q. I apologize. You have not generated more clarity yet, but maybe we will get there. What do you mean by that? A. I mean that in generating a correlation, we're looking a the association between two variables. In this case the

1	Page 166		Page 168
	Cole	1	Cole
2	There is no prediction involved. It is an	2	MR. LEVINE: I have no further
3	association.	3	questions.
4	Q. How is that different from	4	MS. CONNELL: I have no
5	Goodman single-equation ecological	5	questions.
6	regression?	6	MR. GROSSMAN: I do have some
7	A. The formula is different. The	7	questions.
8	formula for correlation is the covariance	8	EXAMINATION BY
9	divided by the product that the the	9	MR. GROSSMAN:
10	standard deviations of the two variables.	10	Q. Good afternoon, Dr. Cole.
11	That's one formula.	11	A. Good afternoon.
12	The regression, which also uses	12	Q. Counsel asked you earlier to
13	the same two variables, but looks to predict	13	define what you meant by a Preliminary
14	how much vote share based on race using a	14	Expert Report. When you issued your opinion
15	least squares approach, but the basic	15	in this report, had you received any
16	formula is Y equals Ax plus B. A formula,	16	discovery from the district or the
17	an equation, Y equals Ax plus B.	17	commissioner?
18	Q. So is this list in your report,	18	A. The only discovery from the
19	where you list Goodman single-equation	19	district is what I got from their website in
20	ecological regression, is that inaccurate?	20	terms of data.
21	A. It's not inaccurate. To be	21	Q. To the best of your knowledge,
22	clearer, I should have said, "correlation	22	the defendants in this case have not yet
23	from." It's a correlation from the Goodman	23	produced any documents that would have
24	approach.	24	allowed you to further inform your analysis?
25	Q. Are the problems identified in	25	A. No.
1	Page 167	1	Page 169
1	Cole	1	Cole
2	the Grofman article that we discussed of	2	Q. Is it possible that further data
3	using CVAP as your independent variable and	3	and information could further inform your
5	having multiple racial categories equally	4	analysis? A. Yes.
1 h	applicable to the analysis that you did	5	A. Yes.
	iC11111		
6	using Goodman single-equation ecological	6	Q. You testified before about
6 7	regression?	7	Q. You testified before about receiving data from Steve White. You
6 7 8	regression? A. Those critiques have to do with	7 8	Q. You testified before about receiving data from Steve White. You reviewed the accuracy of the data you
6 7 8 9	regression? A. Those critiques have to do with generating racial bloc voting estimates from	7 8 9	Q. You testified before about receiving data from Steve White. You reviewed the accuracy of the data you received from Mr. White?
6 7 8 9 10	regression? A. Those critiques have to do with generating racial bloc voting estimates from a single equation. And at that point in	7 8 9 10	Q. You testified before about receiving data from Steve White. You reviewed the accuracy of the data you received from Mr. White? A. I did.
6 7 8 9 10 11	regression? A. Those critiques have to do with generating racial bloc voting estimates from a single equation. And at that point in time they were developing bivariate	7 8 9 10 11	Q. You testified before about receiving data from Steve White. You reviewed the accuracy of the data you received from Mr. White? A. I did. Q. Do you know if anyone else
6 7 8 9 10 11 12	regression? A. Those critiques have to do with generating racial bloc voting estimates from a single equation. And at that point in time they were developing bivariate ecological regression, BERA, B-E-R-A, which	7 8 9 10 11 12	Q. You testified before about receiving data from Steve White. You reviewed the accuracy of the data you received from Mr. White? A. I did. Q. Do you know if anyone else reviewed the accuracy of the data received
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	regression? A. Those critiques have to do with generating racial bloc voting estimates from a single equation. And at that point in time they were developing bivariate ecological regression, BERA, B-E-R-A, which in terms of the regression was an advance	7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Q. You testified before about receiving data from Steve White. You reviewed the accuracy of the data you received from Mr. White? A. I did. Q. Do you know if anyone else reviewed the accuracy of the data received from Mr. White?
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	regression? A. Those critiques have to do with generating racial bloc voting estimates from a single equation. And at that point in time they were developing bivariate ecological regression, BERA, B-E-R-A, which in terms of the regression was an advance over just using the single regression.	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Q. You testified before about receiving data from Steve White. You reviewed the accuracy of the data you received from Mr. White? A. I did. Q. Do you know if anyone else reviewed the accuracy of the data received from Mr. White? A. Yes.
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6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	regression? A. Those critiques have to do with generating racial bloc voting estimates from a single equation. And at that point in time they were developing bivariate ecological regression, BERA, B-E-R-A, which in terms of the regression was an advance over just using the single regression. That's separate from what I did. Q. Why didn't you do the Goodman single-equation ecological regression that	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Q. You testified before about receiving data from Steve White. You reviewed the accuracy of the data you received from Mr. White? A. I did. Q. Do you know if anyone else reviewed the accuracy of the data received from Mr. White? A. Yes. Q. Who else? A. Bill Cooper. Q. Did you find any errors in the
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	regression? A. Those critiques have to do with generating racial bloc voting estimates from a single equation. And at that point in time they were developing bivariate ecological regression, BERA, B-E-R-A, which in terms of the regression was an advance over just using the single regression. That's separate from what I did. Q. Why didn't you do the Goodman single-equation ecological regression that projects racial polarization?	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Q. You testified before about receiving data from Steve White. You reviewed the accuracy of the data you received from Mr. White? A. I did. Q. Do you know if anyone else reviewed the accuracy of the data received from Mr. White? A. Yes. Q. Who else? A. Bill Cooper. Q. Did you find any errors in the data?
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	regression? A. Those critiques have to do with generating racial bloc voting estimates from a single equation. And at that point in time they were developing bivariate ecological regression, BERA, B-E-R-A, which in terms of the regression was an advance over just using the single regression. That's separate from what I did. Q. Why didn't you do the Goodman single-equation ecological regression that projects racial polarization? A. I didn't use the Goodman	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Q. You testified before about receiving data from Steve White. You reviewed the accuracy of the data you received from Mr. White? A. I did. Q. Do you know if anyone else reviewed the accuracy of the data received from Mr. White? A. Yes. Q. Who else? A. Bill Cooper. Q. Did you find any errors in the data? A. No.
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	A. Those critiques have to do with generating racial bloc voting estimates from a single equation. And at that point in time they were developing bivariate ecological regression, BERA, B-E-R-A, which in terms of the regression was an advance over just using the single regression. That's separate from what I did. Q. Why didn't you do the Goodman single-equation ecological regression that projects racial polarization? A. I didn't use the Goodman single-equation because research has shown	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Q. You testified before about receiving data from Steve White. You reviewed the accuracy of the data you received from Mr. White? A. I did. Q. Do you know if anyone else reviewed the accuracy of the data received from Mr. White? A. Yes. Q. Who else? A. Bill Cooper. Q. Did you find any errors in the data? A. No. Q. You testified before that you
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A. Those critiques have to do with generating racial bloc voting estimates from a single equation. And at that point in time they were developing bivariate ecological regression, BERA, B-E-R-A, which in terms of the regression was an advance over just using the single regression. That's separate from what I did. Q. Why didn't you do the Goodman single-equation ecological regression that projects racial polarization? A. I didn't use the Goodman single-equation because research has shown when you compare those estimates to known	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q. You testified before about receiving data from Steve White. You reviewed the accuracy of the data you received from Mr. White? A. I did. Q. Do you know if anyone else reviewed the accuracy of the data received from Mr. White? A. Yes. Q. Who else? A. Bill Cooper. Q. Did you find any errors in the data? A. No. Q. You testified before that you received election data in this case from
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	regression? A. Those critiques have to do with generating racial bloc voting estimates from a single equation. And at that point in time they were developing bivariate ecological regression, BERA, B-E-R-A, which in terms of the regression was an advance over just using the single regression. That's separate from what I did. Q. Why didn't you do the Goodman single-equation ecological regression that projects racial polarization? A. I didn't use the Goodman single-equation because research has shown when you compare those estimates to known individual level data, let's say from	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. You testified before about receiving data from Steve White. You reviewed the accuracy of the data you received from Mr. White? A. I did. Q. Do you know if anyone else reviewed the accuracy of the data received from Mr. White? A. Yes. Q. Who else? A. Bill Cooper. Q. Did you find any errors in the data? A. No. Q. You testified before that you received election data in this case from websites. Do you recall which website
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	regression? A. Those critiques have to do with generating racial bloc voting estimates from a single equation. And at that point in time they were developing bivariate ecological regression, BERA, B-E-R-A, which in terms of the regression was an advance over just using the single regression. That's separate from what I did. Q. Why didn't you do the Goodman single-equation ecological regression that projects racial polarization? A. I didn't use the Goodman single-equation because research has shown when you compare those estimates to known individual level data, let's say from well-designed exit poll studies, that the EI	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Q. You testified before about receiving data from Steve White. You reviewed the accuracy of the data you received from Mr. White? A. I did. Q. Do you know if anyone else reviewed the accuracy of the data received from Mr. White? A. Yes. Q. Who else? A. Bill Cooper. Q. Did you find any errors in the data? A. No. Q. You testified before that you received election data in this case from websites. Do you recall which website contained the election data that you
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	regression? A. Those critiques have to do with generating racial bloc voting estimates from a single equation. And at that point in time they were developing bivariate ecological regression, BERA, B-E-R-A, which in terms of the regression was an advance over just using the single regression. That's separate from what I did. Q. Why didn't you do the Goodman single-equation ecological regression that projects racial polarization? A. I didn't use the Goodman single-equation because research has shown when you compare those estimates to known individual level data, let's say from	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Q. You testified before about receiving data from Steve White. You reviewed the accuracy of the data you received from Mr. White? A. I did. Q. Do you know if anyone else reviewed the accuracy of the data received from Mr. White? A. Yes. Q. Who else? A. Bill Cooper. Q. Did you find any errors in the data? A. No. Q. You testified before that you received election data in this case from websites. Do you recall which website

	Page 170		Page 172
1	Cole	1	Cole
2	Central School District data website.	2	A. No.
3	Q. You testified earlier that you	3	Q. Do you typically report those
4	were retained as an expert in February of	4	turnout outputs?
5	2017. Can you clarify whether you were	5	A. No.
6	retained as a consulting expert or a	6	Q. Have you ever been disqualified
7	testifying expert at that time?	7	as an expert as a result of the Daubert
8	A. I was consulting at that time.	8	motion?
9	I had not agreed or had an arrangement to	9	A. No.
10	testify at that point.	10	Q. You testified that you testified
11	Q. Do you recall approximately when	11	as an expert in approximately 30 voting
12	you were retained as a testifying expert in	12	rights cases overall; is that correct?
13	this case?	13	A. Sounds right oh, let me take
14	A. This is going to be a	14	that back.
15	guesstimate. Maybe May or June, or	15	Q. Let me actually rephrase the
16	something like that, of 2017.	16	question.
17	Q. How many methods of quantitative	17	You testified that you have been
18	analysis are reflected in your report?	18	retained as an expert in approximately 30
19	A. Three.	19	voting rights cases; is that correct?
20	Q. Are all three of these methods	20	A. That's correct.
21	peer-reviewed?	21	Q. Thank you.
22	A. Yes.	22	You were asked about your
23	Q. Are all of your analyses	23	confidence in your EI estimates. Is it your
24	replicable?	24	testimony that you performed those EI
25	A. Yes.	25	calculations correctly?
			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	Page 171		Page 173
1	Page 171 Cole	1	Page 173 Cole
1 2	Cole	1 2	-
	Cole		Cole A. Yes.
2	Cole Q. And you retained all the data	2	Cole A. Yes. Q. Is your level of confidence in
2 3 4	Cole Q. And you retained all the data necessary to replicate all of your analyses? A. Yes.	2 3	Cole A. Yes. Q. Is your level of confidence in your EI estimates reflective in any way of
2 3	Cole Q. And you retained all the data necessary to replicate all of your analyses? A. Yes. Q. Did you testify earlier that the	2 3 4	Cole A. Yes. Q. Is your level of confidence in your EI estimates reflective in any way of whether you performed your EI estimates
2 3 4 5	Cole Q. And you retained all the data necessary to replicate all of your analyses? A. Yes. Q. Did you testify earlier that the EzI output generates standard error?	2 3 4 5	Cole A. Yes. Q. Is your level of confidence in your EI estimates reflective in any way of whether you performed your EI estimates correctly?
2 3 4 5 6	Cole Q. And you retained all the data necessary to replicate all of your analyses? A. Yes. Q. Did you testify earlier that the	2 3 4 5 6	Cole A. Yes. Q. Is your level of confidence in your EI estimates reflective in any way of whether you performed your EI estimates
2 3 4 5 6 7	Cole Q. And you retained all the data necessary to replicate all of your analyses? A. Yes. Q. Did you testify earlier that the EzI output generates standard error? A. Yes. Q. You've reported ecological	2 3 4 5 6 7	Cole A. Yes. Q. Is your level of confidence in your EI estimates reflective in any way of whether you performed your EI estimates correctly? A. Yes.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Cole Q. And you retained all the data necessary to replicate all of your analyses? A. Yes. Q. Did you testify earlier that the EzI output generates standard error? A. Yes.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Cole A. Yes. Q. Is your level of confidence in your EI estimates reflective in any way of whether you performed your EI estimates correctly? A. Yes. Q. You analyzed 12 contested
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cole Q. And you retained all the data necessary to replicate all of your analyses? A. Yes. Q. Did you testify earlier that the EzI output generates standard error? A. Yes. Q. You've reported ecological inference estimates in approximately a dozen	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cole A. Yes. Q. Is your level of confidence in your EI estimates reflective in any way of whether you performed your EI estimates correctly? A. Yes. Q. You analyzed 12 contested elections; is that correct strike that.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cole Q. And you retained all the data necessary to replicate all of your analyses? A. Yes. Q. Did you testify earlier that the EzI output generates standard error? A. Yes. Q. You've reported ecological inference estimates in approximately a dozen cases; is that accurate? A. That sounds about right, yes.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cole A. Yes. Q. Is your level of confidence in your EI estimates reflective in any way of whether you performed your EI estimates correctly? A. Yes. Q. You analyzed 12 contested elections; is that correct strike that. You analyzed 12 contested
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Cole Q. And you retained all the data necessary to replicate all of your analyses? A. Yes. Q. Did you testify earlier that the EzI output generates standard error? A. Yes. Q. You've reported ecological inference estimates in approximately a dozen cases; is that accurate?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Cole A. Yes. Q. Is your level of confidence in your EI estimates reflective in any way of whether you performed your EI estimates correctly? A. Yes. Q. You analyzed 12 contested elections; is that correct strike that. You analyzed 12 contested elections for the board; is that correct?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Cole Q. And you retained all the data necessary to replicate all of your analyses? A. Yes. Q. Did you testify earlier that the EzI output generates standard error? A. Yes. Q. You've reported ecological inference estimates in approximately a dozen cases; is that accurate? A. That sounds about right, yes. Q. Do you always report the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Cole A. Yes. Q. Is your level of confidence in your EI estimates reflective in any way of whether you performed your EI estimates correctly? A. Yes. Q. You analyzed 12 contested elections; is that correct strike that. You analyzed 12 contested elections for the board; is that correct? A. That's correct.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Cole Q. And you retained all the data necessary to replicate all of your analyses? A. Yes. Q. Did you testify earlier that the EzI output generates standard error? A. Yes. Q. You've reported ecological inference estimates in approximately a dozen cases; is that accurate? A. That sounds about right, yes. Q. Do you always report the standard errors?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Cole A. Yes. Q. Is your level of confidence in your EI estimates reflective in any way of whether you performed your EI estimates correctly? A. Yes. Q. You analyzed 12 contested elections; is that correct strike that. You analyzed 12 contested elections for the board; is that correct? A. That's correct. Q. In 2015 did the EI conflict with
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Cole Q. And you retained all the data necessary to replicate all of your analyses? A. Yes. Q. Did you testify earlier that the EzI output generates standard error? A. Yes. Q. You've reported ecological inference estimates in approximately a dozen cases; is that accurate? A. That sounds about right, yes. Q. Do you always report the standard errors? A. No.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Cole A. Yes. Q. Is your level of confidence in your EI estimates reflective in any way of whether you performed your EI estimates correctly? A. Yes. Q. You analyzed 12 contested elections; is that correct strike that. You analyzed 12 contested elections for the board; is that correct? A. That's correct. Q. In 2015 did the EI conflict with the correlation analysis in any of the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Cole Q. And you retained all the data necessary to replicate all of your analyses? A. Yes. Q. Did you testify earlier that the EzI output generates standard error? A. Yes. Q. You've reported ecological inference estimates in approximately a dozen cases; is that accurate? A. That sounds about right, yes. Q. Do you always report the standard errors? A. No. Q. Do you typically report the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Cole A. Yes. Q. Is your level of confidence in your EI estimates reflective in any way of whether you performed your EI estimates correctly? A. Yes. Q. You analyzed 12 contested elections; is that correct strike that. You analyzed 12 contested elections for the board; is that correct? A. That's correct. Q. In 2015 did the EI conflict with the correlation analysis in any of the contests?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Cole Q. And you retained all the data necessary to replicate all of your analyses? A. Yes. Q. Did you testify earlier that the EzI output generates standard error? A. Yes. Q. You've reported ecological inference estimates in approximately a dozen cases; is that accurate? A. That sounds about right, yes. Q. Do you always report the standard errors? A. No. Q. Do you typically report the standard errors?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Cole A. Yes. Q. Is your level of confidence in your EI estimates reflective in any way of whether you performed your EI estimates correctly? A. Yes. Q. You analyzed 12 contested elections; is that correct strike that. You analyzed 12 contested elections for the board; is that correct? A. That's correct. Q. In 2015 did the EI conflict with the correlation analysis in any of the contests? A. No.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Cole Q. And you retained all the data necessary to replicate all of your analyses? A. Yes. Q. Did you testify earlier that the EzI output generates standard error? A. Yes. Q. You've reported ecological inference estimates in approximately a dozen cases; is that accurate? A. That sounds about right, yes. Q. Do you always report the standard errors? A. No. Q. Do you typically report the standard errors? A. No.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Cole A. Yes. Q. Is your level of confidence in your EI estimates reflective in any way of whether you performed your EI estimates correctly? A. Yes. Q. You analyzed 12 contested elections; is that correct strike that. You analyzed 12 contested elections for the board; is that correct? A. That's correct. Q. In 2015 did the EI conflict with the correlation analysis in any of the contests? A. No. Q. In 2016 did EI conflict with the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Cole Q. And you retained all the data necessary to replicate all of your analyses? A. Yes. Q. Did you testify earlier that the EzI output generates standard error? A. Yes. Q. You've reported ecological inference estimates in approximately a dozen cases; is that accurate? A. That sounds about right, yes. Q. Do you always report the standard errors? A. No. Q. Do you typically report the standard errors? A. No. Q. Did you testify that the EzI	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Cole A. Yes. Q. Is your level of confidence in your EI estimates reflective in any way of whether you performed your EI estimates correctly? A. Yes. Q. You analyzed 12 contested elections; is that correct strike that. You analyzed 12 contested elections for the board; is that correct? A. That's correct. Q. In 2015 did the EI conflict with the correlation analysis in any of the contests? A. No. Q. In 2016 did EI conflict with the correlation analysis in any of the contests?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Cole Q. And you retained all the data necessary to replicate all of your analyses? A. Yes. Q. Did you testify earlier that the EzI output generates standard error? A. Yes. Q. You've reported ecological inference estimates in approximately a dozen cases; is that accurate? A. That sounds about right, yes. Q. Do you always report the standard errors? A. No. Q. Do you typically report the standard errors? A. No. Q. Did you testify that the EzI program also generates estimates of turnout	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Cole A. Yes. Q. Is your level of confidence in your EI estimates reflective in any way of whether you performed your EI estimates correctly? A. Yes. Q. You analyzed 12 contested elections; is that correct strike that. You analyzed 12 contested elections for the board; is that correct? A. That's correct. Q. In 2015 did the EI conflict with the correlation analysis in any of the contests? A. No. Q. In 2016 did EI conflict with the correlation analysis in any of the contests? A. No.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Cole Q. And you retained all the data necessary to replicate all of your analyses? A. Yes. Q. Did you testify earlier that the EzI output generates standard error? A. Yes. Q. You've reported ecological inference estimates in approximately a dozen cases; is that accurate? A. That sounds about right, yes. Q. Do you always report the standard errors? A. No. Q. Do you typically report the standard errors? A. No. Q. Did you testify that the EzI program also generates estimates of turnout by race in its output?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Cole A. Yes. Q. Is your level of confidence in your EI estimates reflective in any way of whether you performed your EI estimates correctly? A. Yes. Q. You analyzed 12 contested elections; is that correct strike that. You analyzed 12 contested elections for the board; is that correct? A. That's correct. Q. In 2015 did the EI conflict with the correlation analysis in any of the contests? A. No. Q. In 2016 did EI conflict with the correlation analysis in any of the contests? A. No. Q. In 2017 did the EI conflict with
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Cole Q. And you retained all the data necessary to replicate all of your analyses? A. Yes. Q. Did you testify earlier that the EzI output generates standard error? A. Yes. Q. You've reported ecological inference estimates in approximately a dozen cases; is that accurate? A. That sounds about right, yes. Q. Do you always report the standard errors? A. No. Q. Do you typically report the standard errors? A. No. Q. Did you testify that the EzI program also generates estimates of turnout by race in its output? A. Yes.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Cole A. Yes. Q. Is your level of confidence in your EI estimates reflective in any way of whether you performed your EI estimates correctly? A. Yes. Q. You analyzed 12 contested elections; is that correct strike that. You analyzed 12 contested elections for the board; is that correct? A. That's correct. Q. In 2015 did the EI conflict with the correlation analysis in any of the contests? A. No. Q. In 2016 did EI conflict with the correlation analysis in any of the contests? A. No. Q. In 2017 did the EI conflict with the correlation analysis in any of the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Cole Q. And you retained all the data necessary to replicate all of your analyses? A. Yes. Q. Did you testify earlier that the EzI output generates standard error? A. Yes. Q. You've reported ecological inference estimates in approximately a dozen cases; is that accurate? A. That sounds about right, yes. Q. Do you always report the standard errors? A. No. Q. Do you typically report the standard errors? A. No. Q. Did you testify that the EzI program also generates estimates of turnout by race in its output? A. Yes. Q. The dozen or so cases in which you have produced reports using the ecological inference, do you always report	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Cole A. Yes. Q. Is your level of confidence in your EI estimates reflective in any way of whether you performed your EI estimates correctly? A. Yes. Q. You analyzed 12 contested elections; is that correct strike that. You analyzed 12 contested elections for the board; is that correct? A. That's correct. Q. In 2015 did the EI conflict with the correlation analysis in any of the contests? A. No. Q. In 2016 did EI conflict with the correlation analysis in any of the contests? A. No. Q. In 2017 did the EI conflict with the correlation analysis in any of the contests? A. No. Q. In 2017 did the EI conflict with the correlation analysis in any of the contests? A. No. Q. Counsel asked you before about
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Cole Q. And you retained all the data necessary to replicate all of your analyses? A. Yes. Q. Did you testify earlier that the EzI output generates standard error? A. Yes. Q. You've reported ecological inference estimates in approximately a dozen cases; is that accurate? A. That sounds about right, yes. Q. Do you always report the standard errors? A. No. Q. Do you typically report the standard errors? A. No. Q. Did you testify that the EzI program also generates estimates of turnout by race in its output? A. Yes. Q. The dozen or so cases in which you have produced reports using the	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Cole A. Yes. Q. Is your level of confidence in your EI estimates reflective in any way of whether you performed your EI estimates correctly? A. Yes. Q. You analyzed 12 contested elections; is that correct strike that. You analyzed 12 contested elections for the board; is that correct? A. That's correct. Q. In 2015 did the EI conflict with the correlation analysis in any of the contests? A. No. Q. In 2016 did EI conflict with the correlation analysis in any of the contests? A. No. Q. In 2017 did the EI conflict with the correlation analysis in any of the contests? A. No. Q. In 2017 did the EI conflict with the correlation analysis in any of the contests? A. No.

	Page 174		Dags 176
1	Page 174 Cole	1	Page 176 Cole
2	between standard error and confidence	2	Berkowitz and Alexandra Manigo, by what
3	intervals?	3	margin does Ms. Manigo receive a higher
4	A. You used the standard error	4	percentage of Black votes than
5	you can use the standard error to generate	5	Mr. Berkowitz?
6	confidence intervals.	6	A. Approximately 32 percent.
7	Q. So a standard error would allow	7	Q. If a candidate won an election
8	you to understand strike that.	8	by 32 percent, how would you characterize a
9	A standard error would allow	9	victory of that magnitude?
10	anyone to understand that your EI analysis	10	A. It would be of landslide
11	was conducted reliably and correctly; is	11	proportions.
12	that an accurate statement?	12	Q. I would like you to turn your
13	MR. LEVINE: Objection.	13	attention to HPA in this table. In each of
14	Q. Let me rephrase.	14	these three elections how would you
15	Does standard error reflect on	15	characterize the margin of victory among
16	the reliability of the calculation strike	16	White voters for Mr. Berkowitz, Mr. Grossman
17	that one more time.	17	and Mr. Freilich?
18	Does standard error reflect on	18	A. Well, there are similar
19	the reliability of an analysis?	19	estimates and they're indicative of very
20	MR. LEVINE: Objection.	20	high cohesion?
21	A. I'm going to ask what you mean	21	Q. According to the HPA analysis,
22	by "reliability."	22	the White preferred candidate won every
23	Q. That's an excellent question.	23	contested election that you analyzed?
24	What does standard error tell us	24	A. That's correct.
25	about or tell you about whether you've	25	Q. You used multiple you
,	Page 175	1	Page 177
$\frac{1}{2}$	Cole	1	Cole
2	performed ecological inference analysis	2	testified before that you used three
3 4	accurately strike that. I'll leave that alone.	3 4	separate measures of racially polarized
5	Does your review of the standard	5	voting analyses; is that correct? A. That's correct.
6	error strike that. Is the turnout for	6	
7	strike that.	7	Q. Where those quantitative
8	How does your analysis of the	8	measures conflict, is supplemental evidence valuable to resolve the tension?
9	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		variable to resolve the tension:
7	2012 IIS presidential election affect your	a	MR I EVINE: Objection
	2012 U.S. presidential election affect your	9	MR. LEVINE: Objection.
10	confidence in your analysis of racially	10	A. They were helpful.
10 11	confidence in your analysis of racially polarized voting in contests for election of	10 11	A. They were helpful.Q. I would like to turn your
10 11 12	confidence in your analysis of racially polarized voting in contests for election of the East Ramapo Central School District	10 11 12	A. They were helpful. Q. I would like to turn your attention to paragraph 64 on page 28 of your
10 11 12 13	confidence in your analysis of racially polarized voting in contests for election of the East Ramapo Central School District Board of Education?	10 11 12 13	A. They were helpful. Q. I would like to turn your attention to paragraph 64 on page 28 of your report strike that.
10 11 12 13 14	confidence in your analysis of racially polarized voting in contests for election of the East Ramapo Central School District Board of Education? A. I analyzed the presidential	10 11 12 13 14	A. They were helpful. Q. I would like to turn your attention to paragraph 64 on page 28 of your report strike that. Turn to paragraph 67 of your
10 11 12 13 14 15	confidence in your analysis of racially polarized voting in contests for election of the East Ramapo Central School District Board of Education? A. I analyzed the presidential contest in order to expand the number of	10 11 12 13 14 15	A. They were helpful. Q. I would like to turn your attention to paragraph 64 on page 28 of your report strike that. Turn to paragraph 67 of your report, page 31.
10 11 12 13 14 15 16	confidence in your analysis of racially polarized voting in contests for election of the East Ramapo Central School District Board of Education? A. I analyzed the presidential contest in order to expand the number of voters involved in an interracial electoral	10 11 12 13 14 15 16	A. They were helpful. Q. I would like to turn your attention to paragraph 64 on page 28 of your report strike that. Turn to paragraph 67 of your report, page 31. A. I'm with you.
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	confidence in your analysis of racially polarized voting in contests for election of the East Ramapo Central School District Board of Education? A. I analyzed the presidential contest in order to expand the number of voters involved in an interracial electoral contest, and the results were supportive of	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	A. They were helpful. Q. I would like to turn your attention to paragraph 64 on page 28 of your report strike that. Turn to paragraph 67 of your report, page 31. A. I'm with you. Q. What does this data tell you
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	confidence in your analysis of racially polarized voting in contests for election of the East Ramapo Central School District Board of Education? A. I analyzed the presidential contest in order to expand the number of voters involved in an interracial electoral contest, and the results were supportive of racially polarized voting in the school	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A. They were helpful. Q. I would like to turn your attention to paragraph 64 on page 28 of your report strike that. Turn to paragraph 67 of your report, page 31. A. I'm with you. Q. What does this data tell you about the composition of the public school
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	confidence in your analysis of racially polarized voting in contests for election of the East Ramapo Central School District Board of Education? A. I analyzed the presidential contest in order to expand the number of voters involved in an interracial electoral contest, and the results were supportive of racially polarized voting in the school amongst school district voters.	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A. They were helpful. Q. I would like to turn your attention to paragraph 64 on page 28 of your report strike that. Turn to paragraph 67 of your report, page 31. A. I'm with you. Q. What does this data tell you about the composition of the public school student body and the private school student
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	confidence in your analysis of racially polarized voting in contests for election of the East Ramapo Central School District Board of Education? A. I analyzed the presidential contest in order to expand the number of voters involved in an interracial electoral contest, and the results were supportive of racially polarized voting in the school amongst school district voters. Q. Turn to Table 2 on page 38 of	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	A. They were helpful. Q. I would like to turn your attention to paragraph 64 on page 28 of your report strike that. Turn to paragraph 67 of your report, page 31. A. I'm with you. Q. What does this data tell you about the composition of the public school student body?
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	confidence in your analysis of racially polarized voting in contests for election of the East Ramapo Central School District Board of Education? A. I analyzed the presidential contest in order to expand the number of voters involved in an interracial electoral contest, and the results were supportive of racially polarized voting in the school amongst school district voters. Q. Turn to Table 2 on page 38 of your report. Look at the election	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A. They were helpful. Q. I would like to turn your attention to paragraph 64 on page 28 of your report strike that. Turn to paragraph 67 of your report, page 31. A. I'm with you. Q. What does this data tell you about the composition of the public school student body and the private school student body? MR. LEVINE: Objection.
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	confidence in your analysis of racially polarized voting in contests for election of the East Ramapo Central School District Board of Education? A. I analyzed the presidential contest in order to expand the number of voters involved in an interracial electoral contest, and the results were supportive of racially polarized voting in the schoolamongst school district voters. Q. Turn to Table 2 on page 38 of your report. Look at the election between I am sorry, the contest between	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. They were helpful. Q. I would like to turn your attention to paragraph 64 on page 28 of your report strike that. Turn to paragraph 67 of your report, page 31. A. I'm with you. Q. What does this data tell you about the composition of the public school student body and the private school student body? MR. LEVINE: Objection. A. As I said earlier, these NYSED
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	confidence in your analysis of racially polarized voting in contests for election of the East Ramapo Central School District Board of Education? A. I analyzed the presidential contest in order to expand the number of voters involved in an interracial electoral contest, and the results were supportive of racially polarized voting in the school amongst school district voters. Q. Turn to Table 2 on page 38 of your report. Look at the election	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. They were helpful. Q. I would like to turn your attention to paragraph 64 on page 28 of your report strike that. Turn to paragraph 67 of your report, page 31. A. I'm with you. Q. What does this data tell you about the composition of the public school student body and the private school student body? MR. LEVINE: Objection.

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1	Page 178 Cole	1	Page 180 Cole
2	100 percent White.	2	over the past five years without any
3	Q. Given the racial composition of	3	specific plans?
4	the schools, do you think it's more or less	4	A. No.
5	likely that a slate that is preferred by	5	Q. Have you used EI analysis in
6	advocates of investment in public schooling	6	other reports where you've testified as an
7	would be preferred by minority voters?	7	expert in which there were multiple, more
8	MR. LEVINE: Objection.	8	than two racial groups in the community
9	A. I would.	9	strike that.
10	Q. Let's try the question one more	10	Did you use correlation analysis
11	time.	11	in reports where there were more than two
12	A. Yes.	12	racial groups in a community?
13	Q. Based on your understanding of	13	A. Yes.
14	the racial composition of the schools, how	14	Q. Those reports were not excluded
15	does that affect your understanding of how	15	as the result of Daubert challenges; is that
16	an organization that advocates for greater	16	correct?
17	investment in the public schools would	17	A. Correct.
18	receive support from strike that.	18	Q. What does the term "statistical
19	Turning your attention to	19	significance" mean?
20	paragraph 65, you were asked about an Op Ed	20	A. You establish a level of
21	written by Ms. Hatton; is that correct?	21	statistical significance, it allows you to
22	A. Yes.	22	state that your result is not happening by
23	Q. The Op Ed received a response	23	chance alone at a particular level.
24	from Yehuda Weissmandl, President of East	24	Q. Are there social science
25	Ramapo Central School District Board of	25	analyses that you're aware of that use a
1	Page 179	1	Page 181
$\frac{1}{2}$	Cole	1	Cole
2	E 14ii41449		
	Education; is that correct?	2	statistical significance level of p value of
3	A. That's correct.	3	statistical significance level of p value of .2?
3 4	A. That's correct.Q. Does the fact that	3 4	statistical significance level of p value of .2? MR. LEVINE: Objection.
3 4 5	A. That's correct. Q. Does the fact that Mr. Weissmandl responded to Ms. Hatton's	3 4 5	statistical significance level of p value of .2? MR. LEVINE: Objection. A. Yes.
3 4 5 6	A. That's correct. Q. Does the fact that Mr. Weissmandl responded to Ms. Hatton's Op Ed lend credibility to her piece?	3 4 5 6	statistical significance level of p value of .2? MR. LEVINE: Objection. A. Yes. Q. What analysis?
3 4 5 6 7	A. That's correct. Q. Does the fact that Mr. Weissmandl responded to Ms. Hatton's Op Ed lend credibility to her piece? MR. LEVINE: Objection.	3 4 5 6 7	statistical significance level of p value of .2? MR. LEVINE: Objection. A. Yes. Q. What analysis? A. In the area of Medicare/Medicaid
3 4 5 6 7 8	A. That's correct. Q. Does the fact that Mr. Weissmandl responded to Ms. Hatton's Op Ed lend credibility to her piece? MR. LEVINE: Objection. Q. In your mind?	3 4 5 6 7 8	statistical significance level of p value of .2? MR. LEVINE: Objection. A. Yes. Q. What analysis? A. In the area of Medicare/Medicaid fraud audits. I should say, alleged fraud
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	A. That's correct. Q. Does the fact that Mr. Weissmandl responded to Ms. Hatton's Op Ed lend credibility to her piece? MR. LEVINE: Objection. Q. In your mind? MR. LEVINE: Objection.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	statistical significance level of p value of .2? MR. LEVINE: Objection. A. Yes. Q. What analysis? A. In the area of Medicare/Medicaid fraud audits. I should say, alleged fraud audits.
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	A. That's correct. Q. Does the fact that Mr. Weissmandl responded to Ms. Hatton's Op Ed lend credibility to her piece? MR. LEVINE: Objection. Q. In your mind? MR. LEVINE: Objection. A. It would lead me to believe that	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	statistical significance level of p value of .2? MR. LEVINE: Objection. A. Yes. Q. What analysis? A. In the area of Medicare/Medicaid fraud audits. I should say, alleged fraud audits. Q. It's your understanding that
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	A. That's correct. Q. Does the fact that Mr. Weissmandl responded to Ms. Hatton's Op Ed lend credibility to her piece? MR. LEVINE: Objection. Q. In your mind? MR. LEVINE: Objection. A. It would lead me to believe that he felt the need to respond to it would	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	statistical significance level of p value of .2? MR. LEVINE: Objection. A. Yes. Q. What analysis? A. In the area of Medicare/Medicaid fraud audits. I should say, alleged fraud audits. Q. It's your understanding that when those audits are conducted and yield
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	A. That's correct. Q. Does the fact that Mr. Weissmandl responded to Ms. Hatton's Op Ed lend credibility to her piece? MR. LEVINE: Objection. Q. In your mind? MR. LEVINE: Objection. A. It would lead me to believe that he felt the need to respond to it would indicate her letter was of some importance.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	statistical significance level of p value of .2? MR. LEVINE: Objection. A. Yes. Q. What analysis? A. In the area of Medicare/Medicaid fraud audits. I should say, alleged fraud audits. Q. It's your understanding that
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	A. That's correct. Q. Does the fact that Mr. Weissmandl responded to Ms. Hatton's Op Ed lend credibility to her piece? MR. LEVINE: Objection. Q. In your mind? MR. LEVINE: Objection. A. It would lead me to believe that he felt the need to respond to it would indicate her letter was of some importance. Q. Do you recall if	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	statistical significance level of p value of .2? MR. LEVINE: Objection. A. Yes. Q. What analysis? A. In the area of Medicare/Medicaid fraud audits. I should say, alleged fraud audits. Q. It's your understanding that when those audits are conducted and yield results of a p value of .2, what does that
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	A. That's correct. Q. Does the fact that Mr. Weissmandl responded to Ms. Hatton's Op Ed lend credibility to her piece? MR. LEVINE: Objection. Q. In your mind? MR. LEVINE: Objection. A. It would lead me to believe that he felt the need to respond to it would indicate her letter was of some importance.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	statistical significance level of p value of .2? MR. LEVINE: Objection. A. Yes. Q. What analysis? A. In the area of Medicare/Medicaid fraud audits. I should say, alleged fraud audits. Q. It's your understanding that when those audits are conducted and yield results of a p value of .2, what does that indicate?
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	A. That's correct. Q. Does the fact that Mr. Weissmandl responded to Ms. Hatton's Op Ed lend credibility to her piece? MR. LEVINE: Objection. Q. In your mind? MR. LEVINE: Objection. A. It would lead me to believe that he felt the need to respond to it would indicate her letter was of some importance. Q. Do you recall if Mr. Weissmandl's Op Ed contradicted any of	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	statistical significance level of p value of .2? MR. LEVINE: Objection. A. Yes. Q. What analysis? A. In the area of Medicare/Medicaid fraud audits. I should say, alleged fraud audits. Q. It's your understanding that when those audits are conducted and yield results of a p value of .2, what does that indicate? A. When demands are made for
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	A. That's correct. Q. Does the fact that Mr. Weissmandl responded to Ms. Hatton's Op Ed lend credibility to her piece? MR. LEVINE: Objection. Q. In your mind? MR. LEVINE: Objection. A. It would lead me to believe that he felt the need to respond to it would indicate her letter was of some importance. Q. Do you recall if Mr. Weissmandl's Op Ed contradicted any of the points Ms. Hatton made about whether	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	statistical significance level of p value of .2? MR. LEVINE: Objection. A. Yes. Q. What analysis? A. In the area of Medicare/Medicaid fraud audits. I should say, alleged fraud audits. Q. It's your understanding that when those audits are conducted and yield results of a p value of .2, what does that indicate? A. When demands are made for repayment, a lower level of confidence
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	A. That's correct. Q. Does the fact that Mr. Weissmandl responded to Ms. Hatton's Op Ed lend credibility to her piece? MR. LEVINE: Objection. Q. In your mind? MR. LEVINE: Objection. A. It would lead me to believe that he felt the need to respond to it would indicate her letter was of some importance. Q. Do you recall if Mr. Weissmandl's Op Ed contradicted any of the points Ms. Hatton made about whether Mr. Charles, Mr. Germain and	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	statistical significance level of p value of .2? MR. LEVINE: Objection. A. Yes. Q. What analysis? A. In the area of Medicare/Medicaid fraud audits. I should say, alleged fraud audits. Q. It's your understanding that when those audits are conducted and yield results of a p value of .2, what does that indicate? A. When demands are made for repayment, a lower level of confidence interval is used.
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	A. That's correct. Q. Does the fact that Mr. Weissmandl responded to Ms. Hatton's Op Ed lend credibility to her piece? MR. LEVINE: Objection. Q. In your mind? MR. LEVINE: Objection. A. It would lead me to believe that he felt the need to respond to it would indicate her letter was of some importance. Q. Do you recall if Mr. Weissmandl's Op Ed contradicted any of the points Ms. Hatton made about whether Mr. Charles, Mr. Germain and Mr. Corado (sic) skipped the NAACP forum?	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	statistical significance level of p value of .2? MR. LEVINE: Objection. A. Yes. Q. What analysis? A. In the area of Medicare/Medicaid fraud audits. I should say, alleged fraud audits. Q. It's your understanding that when those audits are conducted and yield results of a p value of .2, what does that indicate? A. When demands are made for repayment, a lower level of confidence interval is used. Q. So is there still some value to
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A. That's correct. Q. Does the fact that Mr. Weissmandl responded to Ms. Hatton's Op Ed lend credibility to her piece? MR. LEVINE: Objection. Q. In your mind? MR. LEVINE: Objection. A. It would lead me to believe that he felt the need to respond to it would indicate her letter was of some importance. Q. Do you recall if Mr. Weissmandl's Op Ed contradicted any of the points Ms. Hatton made about whether Mr. Charles, Mr. Germain and Mr. Corado (sic) skipped the NAACP forum? A. No.	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	statistical significance level of p value of .2? MR. LEVINE: Objection. A. Yes. Q. What analysis? A. In the area of Medicare/Medicaid fraud audits. I should say, alleged fraud audits. Q. It's your understanding that when those audits are conducted and yield results of a p value of .2, what does that indicate? A. When demands are made for repayment, a lower level of confidence interval is used. Q. So is there still some value to results that report a p value of .2?
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A. That's correct. Q. Does the fact that Mr. Weissmandl responded to Ms. Hatton's Op Ed lend credibility to her piece? MR. LEVINE: Objection. Q. In your mind? MR. LEVINE: Objection. A. It would lead me to believe that he felt the need to respond to it would indicate her letter was of some importance. Q. Do you recall if Mr. Weissmandl's Op Ed contradicted any of the points Ms. Hatton made about whether Mr. Charles, Mr. Germain and Mr. Corado (sic) skipped the NAACP forum? A. No. Q. Do you recall whether	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	statistical significance level of p value of .2? MR. LEVINE: Objection. A. Yes. Q. What analysis? A. In the area of Medicare/Medicaid fraud audits. I should say, alleged fraud audits. Q. It's your understanding that when those audits are conducted and yield results of a p value of .2, what does that indicate? A. When demands are made for repayment, a lower level of confidence interval is used. Q. So is there still some value to results that report a p value of .2? A. Yes. Oh, yes.
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. That's correct. Q. Does the fact that Mr. Weissmandl responded to Ms. Hatton's Op Ed lend credibility to her piece? MR. LEVINE: Objection. Q. In your mind? MR. LEVINE: Objection. A. It would lead me to believe that he felt the need to respond to it would indicate her letter was of some importance. Q. Do you recall if Mr. Weissmandl's Op Ed contradicted any of the points Ms. Hatton made about whether Mr. Charles, Mr. Germain and Mr. Corado (sic) skipped the NAACP forum? A. No. Q. Do you recall whether Mr. Weissmandl's Op Ed contradicted Ms. Hatton's point that the public school community was suspicious of Charles, Germain	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	statistical significance level of p value of .2? MR. LEVINE: Objection. A. Yes. Q. What analysis? A. In the area of Medicare/Medicaid fraud audits. I should say, alleged fraud audits. Q. It's your understanding that when those audits are conducted and yield results of a p value of .2, what does that indicate? A. When demands are made for repayment, a lower level of confidence interval is used. Q. So is there still some value to results that report a p value of .2? A. Yes. Oh, yes. Q. You testified earlier that you
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	A. That's correct. Q. Does the fact that Mr. Weissmandl responded to Ms. Hatton's Op Ed lend credibility to her piece? MR. LEVINE: Objection. Q. In your mind? MR. LEVINE: Objection. A. It would lead me to believe that he felt the need to respond to it would indicate her letter was of some importance. Q. Do you recall if Mr. Weissmandl's Op Ed contradicted any of the points Ms. Hatton made about whether Mr. Charles, Mr. Germain and Mr. Corado (sic) skipped the NAACP forum? A. No. Q. Do you recall whether Mr. Weissmandl's Op Ed contradicted Ms. Hatton's point that the public school community was suspicious of Charles, Germain and Corado because they refused to return	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 122 23	statistical significance level of p value of .2? MR. LEVINE: Objection. A. Yes. Q. What analysis? A. In the area of Medicare/Medicaid fraud audits. I should say, alleged fraud audits. Q. It's your understanding that when those audits are conducted and yield results of a p value of .2, what does that indicate? A. When demands are made for repayment, a lower level of confidence interval is used. Q. So is there still some value to results that report a p value of .2? A. Yes. Oh, yes. Q. You testified earlier that you did not perform any analysis of racially polarized voting on the 2014 election? A. Yes.
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	A. That's correct. Q. Does the fact that Mr. Weissmandl responded to Ms. Hatton's Op Ed lend credibility to her piece? MR. LEVINE: Objection. Q. In your mind? MR. LEVINE: Objection. A. It would lead me to believe that he felt the need to respond to it would indicate her letter was of some importance. Q. Do you recall if Mr. Weissmandl's Op Ed contradicted any of the points Ms. Hatton made about whether Mr. Charles, Mr. Germain and Mr. Corado (sic) skipped the NAACP forum? A. No. Q. Do you recall whether Mr. Weissmandl's Op Ed contradicted Ms. Hatton's point that the public school community was suspicious of Charles, Germain	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	statistical significance level of p value of .2? MR. LEVINE: Objection. A. Yes. Q. What analysis? A. In the area of Medicare/Medicaid fraud audits. I should say, alleged fraud audits. Q. It's your understanding that when those audits are conducted and yield results of a p value of .2, what does that indicate? A. When demands are made for repayment, a lower level of confidence interval is used. Q. So is there still some value to results that report a p value of .2? A. Yes. Oh, yes. Q. You testified earlier that you did not perform any analysis of racially polarized voting on the 2014 election?

	D 103		D 104
1	Page 182 Cole	1	Page 184 Cole
2	A. I did.	2	vote respectively?
3	Q. Is that evidence of racially	3	MR. LEVINE: Objection.
4	polarized voting?	4	A. It would lead me to believe
5	A. I believe the take-home story	5	there is an inconsistency there.
6	from that supplemental evidence was that	6	MR. GROSSMAN: I have nothing
7	residents that typically support a public	7	further.
8	school slate felt that running candidates	8	MR. LEVINE: I have a few
9	would be futile.	9	questions.
10	Q. Did that inform your analysis of	10	EXAMINATION (CONT'D)
11	racially polarized voting?	11	BY MR. LEVINE:
12	A. Yes.	12	Q. I have a few more redirect
13	Q. Earlier you mentioned a	13	questions.
14	representative sample of supplemental data.	14	When I asked you before if you
15	What did you mean by the term	15	had all of the data that you required to
16	"representative sample"?	16	perform your ecological inference analysis,
17	A. Relied upon a sample that was	17	you answered yes.
18	representative of the sites that were	18	How could obtaining discovery of
19	systematically generated.	19	the district influence your ecological
20	Q. Looking at the 2013 election,	20	inference analysis?
21	Table 2, page 40, what does the HPA indicate	21	A. I'm not so sure it influenced
22	in terms of White support for the winning	22	the EI analysis. It might have some bearing
23	candidates Corado, Germain and Charles?	23	on the supplemental data that I collected.
24	A. Consistent across all three	24	Q. As you sit here today, can you
25	candidates at very high levels of cohesion.	25	think of any evidence that you might receive
	De 102		
	Page 183		Page 185
1	Cole	1	Cole
2	Cole Q. Corado, Germain and Charles each	2	Cole that would somehow change your opinions?
2 3	Cole Q. Corado, Germain and Charles each won the White vote by a margin of	2 3	Cole that would somehow change your opinions? A. Not at this time.
2 3 4	Cole Q. Corado, Germain and Charles each won the White vote by a margin of approximately 70 points; is that accurate?	2 3 4	Cole that would somehow change your opinions? A. Not at this time. Q. Take a look at your report and
2 3 4 5	Cole Q. Corado, Germain and Charles each won the White vote by a margin of approximately 70 points; is that accurate? A. In those homogenous precincts,	2 3 4 5	Cole that would somehow change your opinions? A. Not at this time. Q. Take a look at your report and turn to the last page Table 4a, page 45.
2 3 4 5 6	Cole Q. Corado, Germain and Charles each won the White vote by a margin of approximately 70 points; is that accurate? A. In those homogenous precincts, yes.	2 3 4 5 6	Cole that would somehow change your opinions? A. Not at this time. Q. Take a look at your report and turn to the last page Table 4a, page 45. You were asked whether based upon your
2 3 4 5 6 7	Cole Q. Corado, Germain and Charles each won the White vote by a margin of approximately 70 points; is that accurate? A. In those homogenous precincts, yes. Q. The vote totals, looking at the	2 3 4 5 6 7	Cole that would somehow change your opinions? A. Not at this time. Q. Take a look at your report and turn to the last page Table 4a, page 45. You were asked whether based upon your analysis the White preferred voter sorry,
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Cole Q. Corado, Germain and Charles each won the White vote by a margin of approximately 70 points; is that accurate? A. In those homogenous precincts, yes. Q. The vote totals, looking at the vote totals, do those elections reflect such	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Cole that would somehow change your opinions? A. Not at this time. Q. Take a look at your report and turn to the last page Table 4a, page 45. You were asked whether based upon your analysis the White preferred voter sorry, the White preferred candidate had won every
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cole Q. Corado, Germain and Charles each won the White vote by a margin of approximately 70 points; is that accurate? A. In those homogenous precincts, yes. Q. The vote totals, looking at the vote totals, do those elections reflect such as wide margin?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cole that would somehow change your opinions? A. Not at this time. Q. Take a look at your report and turn to the last page Table 4a, page 45. You were asked whether based upon your analysis the White preferred voter sorry, the White preferred candidate had won every single election that you analyzed and you
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cole Q. Corado, Germain and Charles each won the White vote by a margin of approximately 70 points; is that accurate? A. In those homogenous precincts, yes. Q. The vote totals, looking at the vote totals, do those elections reflect such as wide margin? MR. LEVINE: Objection.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Cole that would somehow change your opinions? A. Not at this time. Q. Take a look at your report and turn to the last page Table 4a, page 45. You were asked whether based upon your analysis the White preferred voter sorry, the White preferred candidate had won every single election that you analyzed and you answered yes, but that's not true, is it,
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Cole Q. Corado, Germain and Charles each won the White vote by a margin of approximately 70 points; is that accurate? A. In those homogenous precincts, yes. Q. The vote totals, looking at the vote totals, do those elections reflect such as wide margin? MR. LEVINE: Objection. MR. GROSSMAN: Let me rephrase.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Cole that would somehow change your opinions? A. Not at this time. Q. Take a look at your report and turn to the last page Table 4a, page 45. You were asked whether based upon your analysis the White preferred voter sorry, the White preferred candidate had won every single election that you analyzed and you answered yes, but that's not true, is it, because in your analysis of the 2012
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Cole Q. Corado, Germain and Charles each won the White vote by a margin of approximately 70 points; is that accurate? A. In those homogenous precincts, yes. Q. The vote totals, looking at the vote totals, do those elections reflect such as wide margin? MR. LEVINE: Objection. MR. GROSSMAN: Let me rephrase. Q. What is the approximate margin	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Cole that would somehow change your opinions? A. Not at this time. Q. Take a look at your report and turn to the last page Table 4a, page 45. You were asked whether based upon your analysis the White preferred voter sorry, the White preferred candidate had won every single election that you analyzed and you answered yes, but that's not true, is it, because in your analysis of the 2012 presidential election the Black preferred
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Cole Q. Corado, Germain and Charles each won the White vote by a margin of approximately 70 points; is that accurate? A. In those homogenous precincts, yes. Q. The vote totals, looking at the vote totals, do those elections reflect such as wide margin? MR. LEVINE: Objection. MR. GROSSMAN: Let me rephrase. Q. What is the approximate margin of victory in terms of total votes for	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	that would somehow change your opinions? A. Not at this time. Q. Take a look at your report and turn to the last page Table 4a, page 45. You were asked whether based upon your analysis the White preferred voter sorry, the White preferred candidate had won every single election that you analyzed and you answered yes, but that's not true, is it, because in your analysis of the 2012 presidential election the Black preferred candidate won and the White preferred
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	Cole Q. Corado, Germain and Charles each won the White vote by a margin of approximately 70 points; is that accurate? A. In those homogenous precincts, yes. Q. The vote totals, looking at the vote totals, do those elections reflect such as wide margin? MR. LEVINE: Objection. MR. GROSSMAN: Let me rephrase. Q. What is the approximate margin of victory in terms of total votes for candidates Corado, Germain and Charles?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	that would somehow change your opinions? A. Not at this time. Q. Take a look at your report and turn to the last page Table 4a, page 45. You were asked whether based upon your analysis the White preferred voter sorry, the White preferred candidate had won every single election that you analyzed and you answered yes, but that's not true, is it, because in your analysis of the 2012 presidential election the Black preferred candidate won and the White preferred candidate lost at least for this
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	Cole Q. Corado, Germain and Charles each won the White vote by a margin of approximately 70 points; is that accurate? A. In those homogenous precincts, yes. Q. The vote totals, looking at the vote totals, do those elections reflect such as wide margin? MR. LEVINE: Objection. MR. GROSSMAN: Let me rephrase. Q. What is the approximate margin of victory in terms of total votes for candidates Corado, Germain and Charles? A. Approximately 1700, 16 to 17	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	that would somehow change your opinions? A. Not at this time. Q. Take a look at your report and turn to the last page Table 4a, page 45. You were asked whether based upon your analysis the White preferred voter sorry, the White preferred candidate had won every single election that you analyzed and you answered yes, but that's not true, is it, because in your analysis of the 2012 presidential election the Black preferred candidate won and the White preferred candidate lost at least for this jurisdiction, right?
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Cole Q. Corado, Germain and Charles each won the White vote by a margin of approximately 70 points; is that accurate? A. In those homogenous precincts, yes. Q. The vote totals, looking at the vote totals, do those elections reflect such as wide margin? MR. LEVINE: Objection. MR. GROSSMAN: Let me rephrase. Q. What is the approximate margin of victory in terms of total votes for candidates Corado, Germain and Charles? A. Approximately 1700, 16 to 17 hundred votes.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	that would somehow change your opinions? A. Not at this time. Q. Take a look at your report and turn to the last page Table 4a, page 45. You were asked whether based upon your analysis the White preferred voter sorry, the White preferred candidate had won every single election that you analyzed and you answered yes, but that's not true, is it, because in your analysis of the 2012 presidential election the Black preferred candidate won and the White preferred candidate lost at least for this jurisdiction, right? A. I was answering with respect to
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Cole Q. Corado, Germain and Charles each won the White vote by a margin of approximately 70 points; is that accurate? A. In those homogenous precincts, yes. Q. The vote totals, looking at the vote totals, do those elections reflect such as wide margin? MR. LEVINE: Objection. MR. GROSSMAN: Let me rephrase. Q. What is the approximate margin of victory in terms of total votes for candidates Corado, Germain and Charles? A. Approximately 1700, 16 to 17 hundred votes. Q. Do the HPA analysis and margin	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	that would somehow change your opinions? A. Not at this time. Q. Take a look at your report and turn to the last page Table 4a, page 45. You were asked whether based upon your analysis the White preferred voter sorry, the White preferred candidate had won every single election that you analyzed and you answered yes, but that's not true, is it, because in your analysis of the 2012 presidential election the Black preferred candidate won and the White preferred candidate lost at least for this jurisdiction, right? A. I was answering with respect to the district contests.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Cole Q. Corado, Germain and Charles each won the White vote by a margin of approximately 70 points; is that accurate? A. In those homogenous precincts, yes. Q. The vote totals, looking at the vote totals, do those elections reflect such as wide margin? MR. LEVINE: Objection. MR. GROSSMAN: Let me rephrase. Q. What is the approximate margin of victory in terms of total votes for candidates Corado, Germain and Charles? A. Approximately 1700, 16 to 17 hundred votes. Q. Do the HPA analysis and margin of victory in terms of total votes inform	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	that would somehow change your opinions? A. Not at this time. Q. Take a look at your report and turn to the last page Table 4a, page 45. You were asked whether based upon your analysis the White preferred voter sorry, the White preferred candidate had won every single election that you analyzed and you answered yes, but that's not true, is it, because in your analysis of the 2012 presidential election the Black preferred candidate won and the White preferred candidate lost at least for this jurisdiction, right? A. I was answering with respect to the district contests. Q. All right.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	Cole Q. Corado, Germain and Charles each won the White vote by a margin of approximately 70 points; is that accurate? A. In those homogenous precincts, yes. Q. The vote totals, looking at the vote totals, do those elections reflect such as wide margin? MR. LEVINE: Objection. MR. GROSSMAN: Let me rephrase. Q. What is the approximate margin of victory in terms of total votes for candidates Corado, Germain and Charles? A. Approximately 1700, 16 to 17 hundred votes. Q. Do the HPA analysis and margin	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	that would somehow change your opinions? A. Not at this time. Q. Take a look at your report and turn to the last page Table 4a, page 45. You were asked whether based upon your analysis the White preferred voter sorry, the White preferred candidate had won every single election that you analyzed and you answered yes, but that's not true, is it, because in your analysis of the 2012 presidential election the Black preferred candidate won and the White preferred candidate lost at least for this jurisdiction, right? A. I was answering with respect to the district contests. Q. All right. So the question asked you I
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Cole Q. Corado, Germain and Charles each won the White vote by a margin of approximately 70 points; is that accurate? A. In those homogenous precincts, yes. Q. The vote totals, looking at the vote totals, do those elections reflect such as wide margin? MR. LEVINE: Objection. MR. GROSSMAN: Let me rephrase. Q. What is the approximate margin of victory in terms of total votes for candidates Corado, Germain and Charles? A. Approximately 1700, 16 to 17 hundred votes. Q. Do the HPA analysis and margin of victory in terms of total votes inform your confidence in whether the EI strike that.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	that would somehow change your opinions? A. Not at this time. Q. Take a look at your report and turn to the last page Table 4a, page 45. You were asked whether based upon your analysis the White preferred voter sorry, the White preferred candidate had won every single election that you analyzed and you answered yes, but that's not true, is it, because in your analysis of the 2012 presidential election the Black preferred candidate won and the White preferred candidate lost at least for this jurisdiction, right? A. I was answering with respect to the district contests. Q. All right. So the question asked you I know because I paid very close attention.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Cole Q. Corado, Germain and Charles each won the White vote by a margin of approximately 70 points; is that accurate? A. In those homogenous precincts, yes. Q. The vote totals, looking at the vote totals, do those elections reflect such as wide margin? MR. LEVINE: Objection. MR. GROSSMAN: Let me rephrase. Q. What is the approximate margin of victory in terms of total votes for candidates Corado, Germain and Charles? A. Approximately 1700, 16 to 17 hundred votes. Q. Do the HPA analysis and margin of victory in terms of total votes inform your confidence in whether the EI strike	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	that would somehow change your opinions? A. Not at this time. Q. Take a look at your report and turn to the last page Table 4a, page 45. You were asked whether based upon your analysis the White preferred voter sorry, the White preferred candidate had won every single election that you analyzed and you answered yes, but that's not true, is it, because in your analysis of the 2012 presidential election the Black preferred candidate won and the White preferred candidate lost at least for this jurisdiction, right? A. I was answering with respect to the district contests. Q. All right. So the question asked you I know because I paid very close attention. The question asked you whether the White
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Cole Q. Corado, Germain and Charles each won the White vote by a margin of approximately 70 points; is that accurate? A. In those homogenous precincts, yes. Q. The vote totals, looking at the vote totals, do those elections reflect such as wide margin? MR. LEVINE: Objection. MR. GROSSMAN: Let me rephrase. Q. What is the approximate margin of victory in terms of total votes for candidates Corado, Germain and Charles? A. Approximately 1700, 16 to 17 hundred votes. Q. Do the HPA analysis and margin of victory in terms of total votes inform your confidence in whether the EI strike that. Does the HPA and the margin of	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	that would somehow change your opinions? A. Not at this time. Q. Take a look at your report and turn to the last page Table 4a, page 45. You were asked whether based upon your analysis the White preferred voter sorry, the White preferred candidate had won every single election that you analyzed and you answered yes, but that's not true, is it, because in your analysis of the 2012 presidential election the Black preferred candidate won and the White preferred candidate lost at least for this jurisdiction, right? A. I was answering with respect to the district contests. Q. All right. So the question asked you I know because I paid very close attention.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Cole Q. Corado, Germain and Charles each won the White vote by a margin of approximately 70 points; is that accurate? A. In those homogenous precincts, yes. Q. The vote totals, looking at the vote totals, do those elections reflect such as wide margin? MR. LEVINE: Objection. MR. GROSSMAN: Let me rephrase. Q. What is the approximate margin of victory in terms of total votes for candidates Corado, Germain and Charles? A. Approximately 1700, 16 to 17 hundred votes. Q. Do the HPA analysis and margin of victory in terms of total votes inform your confidence in whether the EI strike that. Does the HPA and the margin of victory in terms of total votes affect your	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	that would somehow change your opinions? A. Not at this time. Q. Take a look at your report and turn to the last page Table 4a, page 45. You were asked whether based upon your analysis the White preferred voter sorry, the White preferred candidate had won every single election that you analyzed and you answered yes, but that's not true, is it, because in your analysis of the 2012 presidential election the Black preferred candidate won and the White preferred candidate lost at least for this jurisdiction, right? A. I was answering with respect to the district contests. Q. All right. So the question asked you I know because I paid very close attention. The question asked you whether the White preferred candidate won every election that
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	Cole Q. Corado, Germain and Charles each won the White vote by a margin of approximately 70 points; is that accurate? A. In those homogenous precincts, yes. Q. The vote totals, looking at the vote totals, do those elections reflect such as wide margin? MR. LEVINE: Objection. MR. GROSSMAN: Let me rephrase. Q. What is the approximate margin of victory in terms of total votes for candidates Corado, Germain and Charles? A. Approximately 1700, 16 to 17 hundred votes. Q. Do the HPA analysis and margin of victory in terms of total votes inform your confidence in whether the EI strike that. Does the HPA and the margin of victory in terms of total votes affect your confidence in whether MaraLuz Corado, Pierre	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	that would somehow change your opinions? A. Not at this time. Q. Take a look at your report and turn to the last page Table 4a, page 45. You were asked whether based upon your analysis the White preferred voter sorry, the White preferred candidate had won every single election that you analyzed and you answered yes, but that's not true, is it, because in your analysis of the 2012 presidential election the Black preferred candidate won and the White preferred candidate lost at least for this jurisdiction, right? A. I was answering with respect to the district contests. Q. All right. So the question asked you I know because I paid very close attention. The question asked you whether the White preferred candidate won every election that you analyzed and so the answer to that

	Page 196		Daga 100
1	Page 186 Cole	1	Page 188 Cole
2	Q. Right. Because the 2012	2	win.
3	election, the Black preferred candidate won	3	Q. Look at page 13 of your report,
4	and the White preferred candidate lost,	4	you concluded in paragraph 75 that
5	right?	5	MR. GROSSMAN: Wrong page.
6	A. That's correct.	6	Q. Page 33, paragraph 75, you
7	Q. For this 2012 presidential	7	concluded "as with the 2015, 2016 and 2017
8	election you be analyzed only election	8	board elections, for East Ramapo voters in
9	districts that were totally within the East	9	the 2012 U.S. president election was
10	Ramapo school boundaries, correct?	10	racially polarized with a coalition of Black
11	A. Correct.	11	and Latino voters coalescing around Obama
12	Q. The vote totals reflected in	12	and White voters supporting Romney."
13	your table are significantly greater than	13	Why is that relevant to your
14	the vote totals in school board elections,	14	conclusions with respect to the East Ramapo
15	right?	15	Central School District elections?
16	A. Right.	16	A. It's an indication of highly
17	Q. Does that suggest that the	17	racially polarized voting.
18	turnout for this presidential election is	18	Q. You were asked if your analysis
19	significantly greater than it would be for	19	performed in your report was replicable.
20	school board elections?	20	You answered yes. You were asked if the
21	A. It certainly is greater.	21	data was retained and you said yes.
22	Q. Did you perform a turnout	22	Are you able to collect and
23	estimate or generate a turnout estimate for	23	produce all of the data necessary for
24	this presidential election?	24 25	someone to replicate your analysis?
25	A. Turnout estimates were	23	A. Yes.
	Page 187		Page 189
1	Cole	1	Cole
1 2	Cole generated.	1 2	Cole O. Have you been asked to do that
2	generated.	2	Q. Have you been asked to do that
2 3			
2 3 4	generated. Q. Were they retained? A. Yes.	2 3	Q. Have you been asked to do that yet? MR. GROSSMAN: You can answer.
2 3 4 5	generated. Q. Were they retained? A. Yes. Q. Did you generate a confidence	2 3 4	Q. Have you been asked to do that yet?
2 3 4	generated. Q. Were they retained? A. Yes.	2 3 4 5	Q. Have you been asked to do that yet? MR. GROSSMAN: You can answer. A. Not specifically. I've been
2 3 4 5 6	generated. Q. Were they retained? A. Yes. Q. Did you generate a confidence interval for your estimates for this	2 3 4 5 6	Q. Have you been asked to do that yet? MR. GROSSMAN: You can answer. A. Not specifically. I've been asked if I have the data to be able to do
2 3 4 5 6 7	generated. Q. Were they retained? A. Yes. Q. Did you generate a confidence interval for your estimates for this election? A. No. Q. Are exogenous elections as	2 3 4 5 6 7	Q. Have you been asked to do that yet? MR. GROSSMAN: You can answer. A. Not specifically. I've been asked if I have the data to be able to do that.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	generated. Q. Were they retained? A. Yes. Q. Did you generate a confidence interval for your estimates for this election? A. No.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Q. Have you been asked to do that yet? MR. GROSSMAN: You can answer. A. Not specifically. I've been asked if I have the data to be able to do that. Q. You were asked whether in the
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	Page 190		Page 192
1	Cole	1	Cole
2	I just didn't understand the question and so	2	anything to do with each other. Am I wrong?
3	I didn't understand your answer.	3	A. Yes.
4	How could the EI analysis and	4	Q. What do they have to do with
5	the correlation analysis conflict; don't	5	each other?
6	they measure different things?	6	A. Correlation coefficient is a
7	A. I believe I answered it using a	7	measure of the strength of the relationship
8	different word than "conflict."	8	between racial composition of precincts and
9	Q. Right.	9	voter outcome. And the EI produces specific
10	Was that intentional?	10	estimates which are another indication of
11	A. Yes.	11	the magnitude of polarized voting.
12	Q. Okay. So what is the better	12	Q. So what I'm asking is: Is it
13	what is the better way to describe that?	13	possible for your correlation analysis to
14	A. I'd say, not consistent,	14	accurately reflect the increasing degree of
15	something like that.	15	Black voter support for a certain candidate
16	Q. So I had asked you earlier	16	and have your EI estimate of the share of
17	whether it's possible for your correlation	17	Black voter support for the candidates in
18	analysis that you performed for the 2013	18	2012 to be or 2013, rather, to be the
19	elections, specifically with respect to	19	same?
20	Black voters, and your EI analysis with	20	A. It's possible.
21	respect to the Black voter in 2013 to both	21	Q. Right.
22	be reliable, both estimates. Do you recall	22	That means that those two
23	that?	23	analyses are not necessarily inconsistent,
24	A. Not specifically.	24	right?
25	Q. So you don't recall when I asked	25	A. Not necessarily.
	Page 191		P. 102
	1 age 171		Page 193
1	Cole	1	Cole Page 193
2	Cole you that question?	2	Cole Q. Right.
	Cole you that question? A. As I said, I don't recall that	2 3	Cole Q. Right. Is there any reason to think
2 3 4	Cole you that question? A. As I said, I don't recall that specific question.	2 3 4	Cole Q. Right. Is there any reason to think that they are inconsistent?
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2 3 4 5 6	Cole you that question? A. As I said, I don't recall that specific question. Q. All right. Well, we can go over it again.	2 3 4 5 6	Cole Q. Right. Is there any reason to think that they are inconsistent? A. Yes. As I said in my report, the correlational analysis is more
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1	Cole	1	Cole
2	analysis, and those	2	coefficient can inform the analyst about
3	Q. Hold on a second. You didn't do	3	racially polarized voting.
4	a homogenous precinct analysis for Black	4	Q. Do the results of the
5	voters in 2013?	5	correlation coefficient ever tell you the
6	A. That's true. For the White	6	percentage by race of support for a
7	cohesion, for the White analysis, the	7	candidate?
8	correlation coefficient was consistent with	8	A. That's not what it is meant to
9	homogenous precinct analysis and EI and the	9	do.
10	supplemental evidence.	10	Q. Right.
11	Q. Right.	11	So the results of a correlation
12	Isn't the White voter EI that	12	analysis are always going to be different
13	you estimate, isn't that generated	13	than an ecological inference analysis,
14	independently of your Black voter EI?	14	right?
15	A. Yes.	15	A. They measure different aspects
16	Q. So your correlation analysis is	16	of racially polarized voting. The
17	not necessarily inconsistent with your EI	17	correlation coefficient, as I said before,
18	estimate for Black voters in 2013; is that a	18	measures the strength of the association
19	fair sum up?	19	between racial composition of the precincts
20	A. Could repeat that?	20	and voter outcome; whereas, EI is a
21	Q. Your correlation analysis for	21	different reflection, different kinds of
22	Black voters in 2013 is not necessarily	22	estimates, but does inform you about
23	inconsistent with your EI estimate for Black	23	racially polarized voting.
24	voters in 2013; is that a fair sum up?	24	Q. Is there some particular output
25	A. No. I would say that did you	25	from your correlation analysis that you
	Page 195		Page 197
1	Cole	1	Cole
2	Cole say not necessarily consistent?	2	Cole would want to see to confirm a particular
2 3	Cole say not necessarily consistent? Q. I said, "not necessarily	2 3	Cole would want to see to confirm a particular result in your ecological inference
2 3 4	Cole say not necessarily consistent? Q. I said, "not necessarily inconsistent."	2 3 4	Cole would want to see to confirm a particular result in your ecological inference analysis?
2 3 4 5	Cole say not necessarily consistent? Q. I said, "not necessarily inconsistent." A. I'd say it's not I would	2 3 4 5	Cole would want to see to confirm a particular result in your ecological inference analysis? MR. GROSSMAN: Objection.
2 3 4 5 6	Cole say not necessarily consistent? Q. I said, "not necessarily inconsistent." A. I'd say it's not I would prefer to say that the different results	2 3 4 5 6	Cole would want to see to confirm a particular result in your ecological inference analysis? MR. GROSSMAN: Objection. A. A correlation coefficient is a
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	Page 198		Page 200
1	Cole	1	Cole
2	Q. If it will make more sense,	2	produce your analysis. You said "no"
3	right?	3	before. Have you you've retained all of
4	A. Yeah.	4	those data and documents, correct?
5	Q. All right.	5	those data and documents, correct:
6	The results of your correlation	6	
	analysis for the 2013 election, Black	7	
7 8	voters, are not inconsistent rather not	8	
		9	
9	necessarily inconsistent with your EI		
10	estimate of Black voter support for	10	
11	candidates in the 2013 election?	11	
12	A. I think that is essentially the	12	
13	same wording. You're saying "not	13	
14	necessarily inconsistent"?	14	
15	Q. Um-hum.	15	
16	A. And I'm saying that they are	16	
17	inconsistent.	17	
18	Q. You're saying they are	18	
19	inconsistent?	19	
20	A. For the Black voters, the EI and	20	
21	correlational results are not consistent.	21	
22	Q. Why do you think that is?	22	
23	A. I don't know.	23	
24	Q. Do you think that's because your	24	
25	EI analysis is mistaken?	25	
	Page 199		D 201
	Tage 177		Page 201
1	Cole	1	Cole Page 201
1 2		1 2	
	Cole		Cole
2	Cole A. I don't think so.	2	Cole A. Yeah, I believe I answered I
2 3	Cole A. I don't think so. Q. Do you think that's because your	2 3	Cole A. Yeah, I believe I answered I believe I answered it that way.
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1	CEDTIFICATE	1	
2	CERTIFICATE	2	Steven Parker Cole, Ph.D.
3	STATE OF NEW YORK)	3	INSTRUCTIONS TO THE WITNESS
4	: SS.	4	Please read your deposition over
5	COUNTY OF NEW YORK)	5	carefully and make any necessary corrections.
6	I, THERESA TRAMONDO, a Notary	6	You should state the reason in the
7	Public within and for the State of New	7	appropriate space on the errata sheet for any
8	York, do hereby certify:	8	corrections that are made.
9	That Steven Parker Cole, Ph.D.,	9	After doing so, please sign the errata
10	the witness whose deposition is	10	sheet and date it.
11	hereinbefore set forth, was duly sworn by	11	You are signing same subject to the
12	me and that such deposition is a true	12	changes you have noted on the errata sheet,
13	record of the testimony given by the	13	which will be attached to your deposition.
14	witness.	14	It is imperative that you return the
15	I further certify that I am not	15	original errata sheet to the deposing
16	related to any of the parties to this	16	attorney within thirty (30) days of receipt
17	action by blood or marriage, and that I am	17	of the deposition transcript by you. If you
18	in no way interested in the outcome of	18	fail to do so, the deposition transcript may
19	this matter.	19	be deemed to be accurate and may be used in
20	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have	20	court.
		21	court.
21	hereunto set my hand this 13th day of		
22	February, 2018.	22	
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25	THERESA TRAMONDO	25	2808166
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6	pages and that the same is a correct	
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